

May 24th
1919

VOL. CXXVIII
No. 3324

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

PRICE 10 CENTS

By Express, 10 Cents

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers, sailors and firemen. No exchange. No address.

A. S. HURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, January 8, 1915, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879, Title 1103, 1104.

225 Fifth Ave., New York



Corp. Sidney E. Manning, Co. G, 167th Inf., 42nd Division, received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge Farm, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, July 27. Corporal Manning on the morning of July 27 was in charge of an automatic rifle squad. One gunner was killed and one carrier and himself wounded by shell-fire. Although wounded, he took the automatic rifle and ammunition and continued to advance. On reaching the top of the hill he was again wounded by machine gun fire but he still advanced with his platoon. On reaching the bottom of the hill the survivors of his platoon, seven men in all were forced to consolidate themselves with another platoon of Company G moving on its right flank. Corporal Manning remained at the bottom of the hill alone and covered this movement, keeping the enemy from closing in on his platoon. He then rejoined his platoon, having received nine wounds. Eight pieces of shell remained in his body, but he insisted on entering Germany in November, 1918.



Frenzied Finance Among the Bolsheviks

By FREDERICK F. MOORE

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

The New World Spirit

By ARTHUR HUNT CHUTE

The Cause of the General Unrest

By SAMUEL CROWTHER

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

★ Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's

THE COMPLETE HISTORY of the WORLD WAR

AND

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

7 VOLUMES BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED AND ILLUSTRATED



PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED
WITH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
AND BY WORLD-FAMED SPECIAL
STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS



THE ONE HISTORY THAT WILL SATISFY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Introduction by **GENERAL PEYTON C. MARCH**, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

This is a complete history of the World War written for the American people frankly from the American point of view—A history of the world-convulsing struggle that grips the reader's interest from the very first paragraph, and that carries him with riveted attention through every stage and phase of the titanic conflict in language so clear and vivid that underneath the mighty facts are plainly felt the throb of the passions, the quiver of the hopes, the tense anxieties, the haunting fears of the peoples involved, as the tide of battle ebbs and flows—A history of war, devastation and ultimate victory written by men who know the great heart of humanity, how it loves stories of personal heroism, of bold adventures, of doughboy pluck, that make the real facts of this war more thrilling than fiction ever could be—A history of the most momentous

The Glorious Achievements of the American Army and Navy

How the coup-de-grâce to the ambitious scheme for world domination of the Kaiser, Ludendorf and von Hindenburg was delivered by Americans co-operating with the Allies is told as never before in this **History of the World War**

The story of the complete defeat of the Prussian Guard and other crack German regiments by the untried soldiers of America at Chateau-Thierry is one of the most thrilling in American annals.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

THE COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR
Including the Armistice Agreements of the Central Powers.

6 HANDSOME VOLUMES—ART VELLUM BINDING
SIZE 7 1/2 X 5 1/4 INCHES

Printed in beautiful 12 Point type on paper of fine quality. Profusely illustrated with Full Page reproductions from Official Photographs of the United States and Allied Governments, and Exclusive Photographs by world-famed War Photographers.

Send for your set today and get Volume 7 Free

L. 5-24-19
BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO.
418 Brunswick Bldg., New York City

Enclosed find \$1.00, first payment on *The Complete History of the World War and Peace Negotiations*. If as represented, I will keep the books and remit \$1.00 a month for 10 months after their delivery. Otherwise I will, within 5 days, ask for instructions for their return, at your expense, my \$1.00 to be refunded on their receipt.

Name.....
Address.....
Occupation.....

\$1.00

AT ONCE with coupon if you want to order at the present instalment price. Or \$10.00 with coupon if you wish to save the cash discount.

Money Back If Not Satisfied

event since that described in the Story of Creation, in which nothing has been omitted to safeguard accuracy of statement.

This briefly summarizes a few of the many interesting and valuable features of the **Complete History of the World War** by Prof. Francis A. March, scholar and teacher of international repute, and Richard J. Beamish, brilliant war correspondent and military critic—features which place this work beyond competition as a popular and authentic history of over four years of agony, bloodshed and destruction unparalleled in the annals of man.

GENERAL MARCH, Chief of Staff, the highest officer in the United States Army, has written the Introduction. A history of the World War approved by so high an authority needs no other endorsement to recommend it to the confidence of the American reading public, the heroic deeds of whose gallant sons have been immortalized in so many of its pages.

No matter what other Histories of the World War you may buy, **this is the History you will read.** Only the fact that it is already assured a sale running into an enormous number of copies permits it to be offered at the present remarkably low price.

EVERY BATTLE FRONT AND EVERY COUNTRY INVOLVED

is covered by this lucid, compelling narrative. The vast panorama of War these volumes unfold includes China and Japan, South Africa, Russia and Siberia, Poland, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, Turkey, Mesopotamia—the cradle of the Human Race—and the Holy Land, where the prowess of English arms under Allenby realized the pious dreams of the Crusaders who eight centuries ago followed Richard the Lion-Hearted, to wrest the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Infidel.

We read with amazement, and deeper appreciation, of Canada's Herculean Part in the War, of her huge contributions of men and munitions, of her heavy casualties. We see England's Colonies in every quarter of the globe loyally rushing to her support to crush the monstrous iniquities of the German Empire. And of Italy's terrific drive, that hurled the throne of the Hapsburgs crashing to the dust, we have an account that reads like a Homeric epic.

Given To Prompt Subscribers

THE COMPLETE HISTORY OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

VOLUME 7

Containing a full account of all important and interesting happenings from the Armistice to the Declaration of Peace, will be supplied without extra charge—within six months after the Peace Treaties are signed—

to subscribers who send their orders NOW. Otherwise, an extra charge of \$2.00 must be added to the present price of the 6 volumes containing the **Complete History of the World War**. Save this \$2.00 and get Volume 7 FREE by sending your order TODAY!

Always in
the Hole on
\$30 a WeekI Used to Worry
About Money Matters

"At Dawn the Answer Flashed on Me!"

THERE are only a few \$50,000 jobs—yet of all the men in the country it is difficult to find enough to fill the few big jobs available. There are plenty of men for the \$25-a-week positions—but the thousand-dollar-a-week openings "go begging." How this young man trained himself for earnings of \$50,000 a year is one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of even present-day fortune making. This is the story told me, almost word for word, by the young man *who did it*.

"Three short years ago I was \$5,000 'in the hole'—and earning \$30 a week. I had a wife and two children to support, and I used to worry myself sick about the future.

"Today—it seems like a dream—all my troubles are over. I am worth \$200,000—enough to keep me and my family in comfort for the rest of our lives. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a \$25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, whenever I care to.

"LET me say in all sincerity that what I have done I believe anyone can do. I am only an average man—not 'brilliant'—have never gone to college—my education is limited. I know at least a hundred men who know more than I, who are better educated and better informed—and their earnings probably average less than \$50 weekly while my income is over \$1,000 weekly. I mention this to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education—to encourage those who have not had the advantage of a comprehensive education.

"What, then, is the secret of my success? Let me tell you how it came about.

"One day, about three years ago, something happened, that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of little consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another; I decided one way, then another. I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

"I lay awake most of that night thinking about

How a young man jumped from \$30 a week to \$50,000 a year. His remarkable success he attributes to the way he uses his will. "What I've done, I believe anyone can do," he says.

the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to discover *what was wrong with me*. Along toward dawn the answer flashed on me and I resolved to make an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to 'put it over'—that I would not be afraid of myself, or of things or of others. I felt that if I could smash my ideas across I would soon make my presence felt. I knew that heretofore I had always begged for success—had always stood, hat in hand, depending on others to give me the things I desired. In short, I was controlled by the will of others. Henceforth, I determined to have a strong will of my own—to demand and command what I wanted.

"WITH this new purpose in mind, I applied myself to finding out something more about will power, and in my investigation I encountered the works of Professor Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight, I discovered that this eminent scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce, had completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, 'The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!' My question was answered! Eagerly I read further—how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study—how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

"It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practise the exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock, and I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the



—And Live in Luxury

Go Traveling
Whenever I Want toI Now Own a
\$25,000 Home

first day. You already know the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

"People sometimes worry because they cannot

remember or because they cannot concentrate. The truth is, will power will enable them to do both. The man who can use

his will cannot only concentrate and remember but can make use of these two faculties. And I want to leave this one word with you—no knowledge, no plan, no idea is worth a penny unless it is used—and it cannot be used unless someone's power of will does it!"

PROFESSOR HADDOCK'S rules and exercises in will training have been placed in book form, and I have been authorized by the publishers to say that any reader who cares to examine his startling book on will power may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that "Power of Will" is worth \$3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing.

When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on "The law of great thinking; How to develop analytical power; How to guard against errors in thought; How to drive from the mind unwholesome thoughts; How to develop fearlessness; How to use the mind in sickness; How to acquire a dominating personality.

It is interesting to note that among the 225,000 owners who have read and praised "Power of Will" are such prominent men as Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson, of Wells Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the blank form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 47-J Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life as it has meant to me and to so many others.

Pelton Publishing Company,
47-J Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

I will examine a copy of "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit \$3 or return the book in 5 days.

Name

Address



One Fulton—Then Three More

Four Fulton Trucks are handling transportation for Wm. G. Dann, Ice and Hauling Contractor of East Orange, N. J.

Every one of these sturdy Fultons is averaging under all road and load conditions 12 to 14 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

It was their speedy, economical delivery of dependable power, whether in gruelling hill-work or along level roads, that was responsible for this contractor's first Fulton Truck being joined by three more Fultons within a year—again proving Fulton to be "the repeat order truck."

And it is this dependable low-cost delivery, likewise, that has placed Fultons in the fleets of such great national concerns as Standard Oil Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Borden Farm Products Co., Inc., Texas Oil Co., John Wanamaker, Valvoline Oil Co., etc.

Do you know the Triple-Heated-Gas motor? It is an exclusive Fulton feature—an important factor in the recognized economy and power of Fulton trucks.



DEALERS

Fulton distribution may allow for further extension in your territory. Write for details.

Fulton efficiency is convincingly shown in reports of Fulton Users. Ask to see them.

The Fulton Motor Truck Company

At-The-Port-Of-New-York

FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND

"The Repeat Order TRUCK"



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXVIII

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919

No. 3324

10 CENTS A COPY
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Published by the LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FOR those who supported him enthusiastically in the great European diplomatic adventure it goes hard against the grain to tell the story of what has happened in Paris. It will be harder for them to look down the perspective of history a few years hence than it is to write articles of apology to-day; for the failure at Paris will become more emphatic in retrospect and judged by his words and the lofty implications of his words this leader of the world's democracy will become one of the tragic figures of history.

It is a tragedy of aloofness, of the lone hand, of misunderstanding of Europe on his part, of misunderstanding of him on the part of his countrymen. He has been misunderstood by all his countrymen, by those who thought he was going to stand immutable for the fulfillment of his great vision and by those who feared he would fight too hard for it. His intentions were neither egotistical, impractical, nor dogmatic. Overwhelmed by the tug of circumstances, he is a vanquished leader who refused to lead.

Abolition of war as an institution for settling international disputes, reduction of armaments to a level adequate for policing and not for raping the world, substitution of a community of power for the old balance of power, a peace that would transcend hatred but exact just reparation for civilians while averting exploitation of backward countries and of beaten Central Europe as a means of paying for the war—these were the great implications of his policy. In his speeches he fostered the dream of a new world society. For those who believed that such a structure could rise above the chaos, animosities, and ambitions of the world, for those who believed that he would stand resolutely for a new deal in international affairs until he got it, or else come home and let Europe alone be responsible for settling up its affairs in the old way, the crash of his defeat is as mighty as the smash of the German Empire was for the caste that counted on world dominion.

All the world knows that Premier Clemenceau said that whereas God had framed his laws in Ten Commandments, Mr. Wilson had promulgated Fourteen Points. The obvious retort would have been that if Premier Clemenceau and other Allied statesmen would agree to settle the peace on the basis of the Ten Commandments, then Mr. Wilson would withdraw his Fourteen Points. But the retort was never made and some of us breathed easier, for was there not a feeling that after all the Fourteen Points had a little the better of the Ten Commandments?

I write as one who saw a fine poetic and hopeful

A Tragedy of Aloofness

By M. K. WISEHART

Odyssey in Mr. Wilson's going to Europe. He had seen the war through to a victorious conclusion, though he had insisted on going it alone. So he was going to Europe to encounter single-handed the hardest task he had ever undertaken; to encounter in their own stronghold the world's most experienced diplomats. He chose to play a lone hand. He had not explained himself at home.

Had he declined to lend himself to official receptions and popular demonstrations, he would have been only a boor. There was really nothing unsavory or royalistic about his travels, unless one has an unreasoning prejudice against the

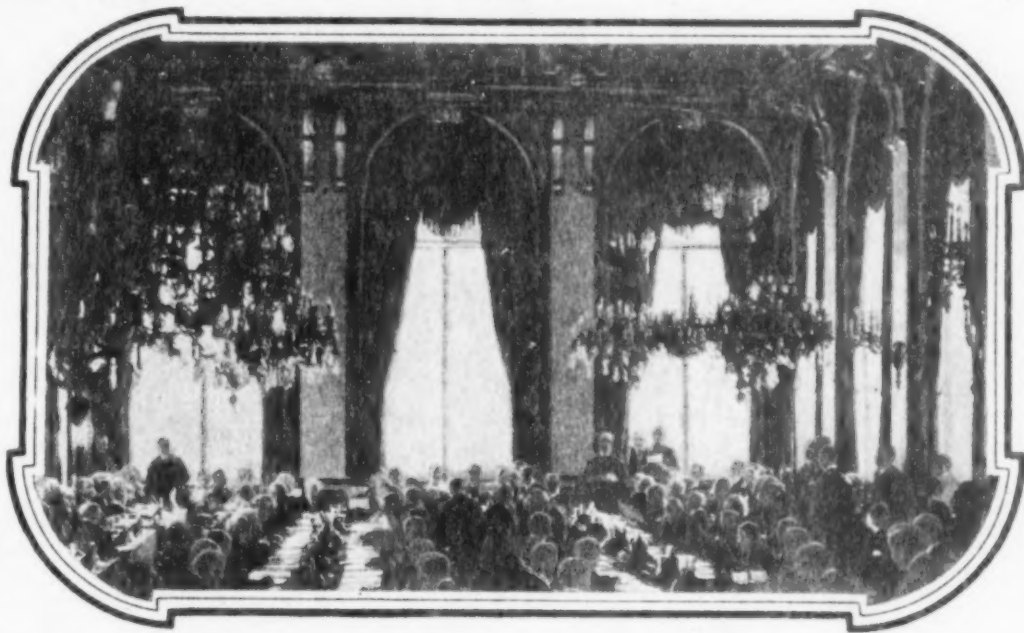
ricoco architecture of King George's semi-state carriage and his red-breeched outriders. But at this time European statesmen were taking in view the fact that though Mr. Wilson was abroad to represent a nation, he had nevertheless a divided opinion at home. And this weakness in his position was largely of his own making, for how can a nation and a press be expected to follow with anything like unanimity when they have never been told where they are being led? Another suggestion that defeat would overtake Mr. Wilson came when he consented to discard open diplomacy. It was as though his supporters in Europe gasped with one breath, asking themselves how was the man to win behind the doors of secret conference?

Bent upon saving Europe from itself, he had gone abroad without a concrete program, without a definite scheme for a League of Nations. More than that, he had no agreement with the Allies as to what part of their secret engagements would be sacrificed for America's part in winning a war to make the world safe for democracy. Without such *quid pro quo* he might still have won, for the Fourteen

Points had been accepted by the armistice. But there was no clear and workable interpretation of the Fourteen Points, and developments showed that they were not basic principles for a comprehensive peace, but only scattered precepts—fourteen don'ts, for use in testing the proposals of other men. Ultimately they became fourteen vagaries.

Truly the apology can be made for Mr. Wilson that he had been so busy conducting a war that he had not had time to chart America's position in the Peace Conference. He had had time only to formulate the *moral tone* America should assume in the conference. So when the supreme opportunity opened before him in Paris, when the conflicting aims of the Allies brought paralysis upon that greatest debating society of all history, then with the democracies of Europe behind him he would have had a fair chance of carrying the day for a clean peace had his proposals been clear, definite, insistent. Uncertain of himself, uncertain of the application of his points, he had to wait to hear what concrete interpretations European statesmen would give to the international morality he had phrased.

Continued on page 825



The fourth plenary session of the Peace Conference, held in the hall of the Quai d'Orsay and not in the famous clock room.

He had not organized any powerful element of opinion for support. But he was going to represent a nation that wanted neither territory nor indemnities but only to participate in the great constructive peace of the world, and there was no conceivable reason for his compromising or negotiating away his power as the defender of a new world order. He went with prestige enough to win. He had in his hands economic power and in Europe he was to find back of him the turbulent support of peoples—enough to overturn governments. In the opinion of his followers, the conceptions Mr. Wilson had fostered were great enough to warrant an ultimatum after reasonable compromise and if necessary going down to utter defeat nobly in their behalf. Contrary to the general feeling at home, he lost not because he was dogmatic and scallful, but because he was too much the compromising arbitrator and not enough the dictator—a man without a plan.

There was a suggestion of the coming tragedy when it seemed that at home he was begrudged the popular demonstrations in France, England and Italy. He was then acquainting himself with the European situation,

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag:—In God We Trust"

Germany's Pay Day

IT is Pay-Day for Germany. It is to pay the greatest penalty ever paid in history for the wickedest crime recorded against civilization.

The desperation of Germany is disclosed by the tardy confessions of some of its leaders. Its purpose was to march through Belgium into Paris and end the war in ninety days. It failed utterly when Great Britain entered the contest. From that hour Germany knew that its fate was sealed. In its desperation it cast aside all laws of God and man and entered upon a ruthless campaign of destruction, hoping to drive its opponents into some kind of a settlement that might still save its face.

Germany from the start did not intend to be a fair fighter, but to gouge, kick, bite and strike foul blows whenever and wherever it could. Its desperation accounts for its bitterness over its defeat and its failure to show a sign of repentance. Fair play is not a part of its being. It is a foul fighter and very properly has been ruled out of the ring of nations until it is repentant and regenerated.

Marshal Foch knew Germany. It is too bad that he was not left to finish his job. In its extremity Germany was not a warrior, but a murderer, a robber, an assassin and a degenerate. When the United States came into the struggle, Germany saw defeat impending. It was as desperate as a rat cornered by a terrier. It knew that its end had come. This desperation accounts for the brutal murder of Edith Cavell, the driving of young women from their homes in Belgium and France into lives of unspeakable horror; the exile of old men and children from Belgium to work in the fields until they dropped in their tracks.

Germany's desperation accounts for the rapine and plunder and the ruthless destruction of industries in France and Belgium, with the dastardly purpose of crippling the industrial life of these countries, and to incapacitate men, women and children for any service. No such atrocities have ever been perpetrated before against the industrial life of any nation. In all the sanguinary history of barbaric warfare, nothing more inhuman has ever been recorded than Germany's conduct.

The sinking of the *Lusitania*, the widespread propaganda to destroy American industries, to spread contagion in our camps and to draw Mexico and Japan into conflict with us, were all in pursuit of the remorseless policy of a defeated and criminal nation. It was a campaign of frightfulness, such as the world had never dreamed of before.

Now we are warned by the Hon. Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, that Germany's ambitions are the same in peace as in war; that her methods are the same, that she will seek to destroy our competition "by State aid, cartel combination, dumping, full-line forcing, bribery, theft of patents or inventions, espionage and propaganda."

Mr. Garvan reminds us that while Germany has not expressed one word of regret or shame, "at this moment, 'the four men best fitted to conduct a ruthless economic war upon this country, the four men who planned, 'instigated and paid for all the black history of lawlessness under which we suffered for two and a half years'—Albert, Dernburg, Boy-Ed and Bernstorff—are the 'helmsmen of the present German Government.'"

This warning comes in due time. The war has taught us what Germany has been and what she still is.

"Drop Jesus!"

ONE of the so-called "advanced" churches in New York City has resolved to abolish all reference to "sect, class, nation or race," and have a new bond of union to be signed by all of its members. To do this, it deems it necessary to adopt a new "statement of purpose" from which mention of Christ and Christianity is omitted. Public announcement is accordingly made that this church has "dropped Jesus!"

So the world moves on from the time that the Master preached on the shores of Galilee, miraculously fed the multitudes when they were weary and far from home and sent them on their way rejoicing. They did not "drop Jesus."

Are we forgetting the Great Teacher, the inspired Man, not of mystery, but of Wisdom—the Saviour Who touched the eyes of the blind and made them see; Who spoke at the tomb and bade Lazarus "come forth"; Who gave to Humanity through His sacrifice on the cross its only hope of salvation?

In those days of the living Christ, the common people heard Him gladly. They did not "drop Jesus." At

The Menace!

By HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES

WE have not destroyed the menace of force because we have licked the Kaiser; the menace of force resides in every community. The menace of force is the Hun-like spirit which resides in every man who wants to take his little authority or place of advantage, whether he is an employer or employee, and by virtue of force, without inquiry into the justice of the demand, without any solution of the grave and difficult problem that may be involved, simply impose his will because he has the power to do so. That is the very essence of the Hun spirit. Lynching is the most deplorable and despicable sign of that revolt against justice as such.

Calvary, after a night of anguish, when He was nailed to the cross, the weeping women who had come to love Him as Lord and Master did not "drop Jesus," but the disciple who betrayed Him did and went out and hanged himself.

The "advanced" church in New York might tell us whether it had rather follow the weeping women and the beloved disciples or stand with the betrayer and the clamorous mob that "dropped Jesus" to acclaim Barabbas, the murderer.

We are in the midst of the world's upheaval, but we are not ready to pull down the golden cross of the Crusaders and hoist the red rag of the anarchists. Not yet!

"O cross that liftest up my head
I dare not ask to fly from thee."

Work to be Done

THE extra session of Congress should do some things first of all. Politics should be adjourned for that purpose. If not adjourned, then the Republican majority should assume the task. These are things that the vast majority of the people of the United States want done and done quickly:

Repeal the odious, unworkable, unnecessary luxury tax. Hasten the return of every American soldier from service in foreign lands, so that he can return to civil life.

Provide for appropriately marking the graves of every American soldier who has given his life upon the battlefields of France, just as we have marked the graves of the brave men who made the supreme sacrifice during the war between the States.

Other things of importance need attention but these come first. We should reduce the heavy burden of war taxes and apportion them more equitably on the coming generation; we should see to it promptly that a part of the burden be placed upon goods of foreign make, brought into this country to compete with domestic manufactures. We should establish a budget system and decrease the cost of Government. We should penalize Bolshevism and anarchy to the last degree.

As for the League of Nations, let us first conclude a treaty of peace with Germany and then with one accord insist upon a league of nations, amended so as to properly protect the Monroe Doctrine, and to provide that we shall not be called upon to send our sons and brothers to serve in foreign lands when the interests of the United States are not at stake.

In the language of Senator Johnson, "Let's care for, guard and protect our own, bring American boys home and let's be American again."

The Plain Truth

CREEL! Many of the old-fashioned "Old Guard" readers expressed surprise when LESLIE's gave up a page of every other issue to Norman Hapgood, for the freest and fullest uncensored expression of his opinions. These were so radically different, in some instances, from those which the Editor of LESLIE's has so consistently held, that their publication gave some of our readers a surprise and a few of them a shock. We have always felt that one who stood on a firm foundation need have no fear of the arguments of his adversary. If these were so strong and convincing that they successfully controverted the opposite opinion, they were entitled to consideration. We have also felt that one who is secure in his convictions will find them strengthened by reading the

arguments of the opposition. In this belief we have invited Mr. George Creel to contribute a page, at regular intervals, to LESLIE's. His introductory contribution appears in this issue. We doubt if any writer during the war has been brought more vividly before the reading public of the world than Mr. Creel. He has friends and he has enemies, but he writes well. Whether we agree with him or not, we must at least respect the sincerity with which he gives expression to his judgment.

ANARCHIST! Not long since a man who had made a foolish threat against President Wilson was made to appear in court in New York City and publicly apologize. But Scott Nearing, ex-college professor, in a so-called debate with Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University recently in New York City, denounced the League of Nations as the product of "capitalist empires" and "robber nations" and advocated revolution as the solution of the problems of the world while the audience cheered. Professor Hart was disgusted at being found on the same platform with an advocate of the red terror, but he had no one to blame but himself for not knowing that Nearing and his followers are anarchists. Free speech is being shamefully abused in this country. We agree with General Nelson A. Miles, one time commanding general of the U. S. army, that the false and treasonable utterances we hear upon many sides should not go unnoticed or unpunished. "These things are as treasonable," says General Miles, "as any ever uttered in Russia. Words and work that have spread anarchy, spoliation and ruin in other countries will, if not checked, eventually possibly ruin America." It should be made a criminal offence for any one to denounce the nation that gives him protection.

EDUCATIONAL! The methods of the past no longer fill the needs of the new day. To meet the demands of the time educational methods are undergoing a change. A greatly increased interest in current events, which is one of the striking results of the war, has found a response in the schools. LESLIE's, which has held undisputed leadership as an illustrated weekly newspaper for more than sixty years, has gone into many school rooms giving the eye touch, through its selected pictures and maps, with the war and the world's progress. Letters from high-school teachers of history express their appreciation of the help of LESLIE's in their classes. We quote from a recent one. This Fargo, North Dakota, teacher soon discovered its unique value. He says:

I wouldn't change if there were twenty suitable papers to take its place. Much of our advance in educational work today is along the line of visualization. LESLIE's certainly points the moral in this respect, and the summaries accompanying the pictures are proving a great success with us. Your special articles, e.g., those on Mexico, or on reconstruction problems, are well written, unbiased, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, accurate. I have to compliment you on your staff of special writers. I feel guilty when I think of what I have deprived my previous classes in not providing them with the study of current events through the medium of a magazine like LESLIE's. My American history classes have recently had a chance to get acquainted with the LESLIE's of an earlier date. I happen to have a bound volume of it for the Civil War reconstruction period, and we have derived much instruction and pleasure from a comparison of LESLIE's of that day and its handling of reconstruction problems with what you are doing now.

Every week LESLIE's has a special article by Dr. Knowlton, a successful high-school teacher, suggesting how the issue may be used to best advantage in the schoolroom. Hundreds of school teachers are acquainted with the educational value of LESLIE's. Just a line to us will bring to any such teacher the current issue for study and trial.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested

In 1916 I voted for ☐ I voted for ☐ or did not vote ☐

In 1920 I wish to vote for ☐

Reader's name

Address

Please cut out and mail to
EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Ave., New York City

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

What Germany Loses in Europe

GERMANY now knows the terrific force of the retribution she has called down upon her own head. The terms of the Peace Treaty handed on May 7 to her representatives at Versailles are fairly staggering. Their enforcement will render her utterly innocuous for decades after she has finally complied with all their tremendous exactions. It was to be expected that after the first shock of the blow dealt her at Versailles she would set up a mighty chorus of protest and disclaim all ability to meet the demands made upon her. But after a more mature consideration of the pros and cons affecting her final decision she is expected to bow before the force of the ultimate conclusion to which the inexorable process of logic will eventually drive her. She can not choose but submit.

Armed defiance of the Allies is out of the question. It is all that Germany's depleted and weakened military force can now compass to hold the revolutionary menace within her own frontiers in very loose check. Marshal Foch's armies on the bridgeheads of the Rhine are more than a match for Herr Noske's few divisions. So there is no recourse to arms in sight.

Supposing Germany flees, as a last resort, to a policy of passive non-acceptance of the punishment meted out. She then betters herself no whit, even though the Allies, in that case, resolved to refrain from active coercion. For, in so far as her colonial possessions are concerned, they would be stripped from her just as effectively as though her consent were witnessed on signed and sealed parchment. Those portions of her territory in Europe which have been allotted by the treaty to the new nations whose rebirth has come about through the war would, in like manner, quietly pass from her possession into the arms of Poland and Czechoslovakia. France would require no signature from Herr Ebert's emissary to declare her permanent sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine, nor would she patiently await Germany's diplomatic "help yourself" to begin the exploitation of the Saar basin. Furthermore, it is well within the range of possibilities for Germany's non-signature to result in the permanent constitution of her Rhine provinces into an independent buffer state under international mandate, by way of additional chastisement. In short, passive resistance to the decrees of the Allies would not help Germany to retain one square foot of the enormous areas she is to lose and might provoke her enemies to the appropriation of certain supplementary slices of territory.

On the other hand, Germany's repudiation of the peace terms would free her from the money damages she is called upon to pay—always provided the Allies were content to permit passive resistance and resorted to no active armed coercion. But would dodging payment really leave the Hun any better off in the long run? The most natural and logical action the Allies could take in this case, and the action which it has already been proposed they should take, would be the complete economic isolation of Germany by the reestablishment of the wartime blockade. With the Red peril in Russia gradually dying out, and the strength of Poland and Czechoslovakia gaining in proportion, Germany would then find herself in an economic

death-grip, her outlet cut off to the west by the Allied fleets, and to the east by the two young republics, with complete industrial and commercial stagnation staring her in the face. Better a thousand times pay the piper with the best grace possible and, that done, start anew, with a clean slate, to regain somewhat of the old-time prestige which her blind faith in the Kaiser and his councilors cost her.

There is small probability that the Germans, with these inevitable considerations before them, will make the mistake of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. They may howl mightily, but they are forced, sooner or later, to accept a hard fate which, though as bitter as gall, is inexorable.

It must be admitted that Germany's situation, once she has signed, would be pathetic if it were not so entirely fitting, in view of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and the War of 1870. By the terms of this second Treaty of Versailles the mighty German Empire, whose power held the world at bay for over four years, will be reduced to one-eighth its former bulk. From the first military and the second naval power of the world Germany will sink to a third-rate nation, scarcely able to hold up its head with Poland or Serbia. Its coast will not boast a single first-class fortification. Its navy will be little better than a revenue-cutter force. Its army will be just sufficient to maintain law and order in the land. Its mighty merchant fleet will pass in large part into the hands of rival nations, and it will come as a suppliant to the rest of the world for ships to carry its wares abroad and bring it back the necessities of civilized life. And for years no German will be able to say how much he is worth, for the Allies will have a lien on every pfennig which Germans do not require for the maintenance of roofs over their heads, clothes on their backs and food on their tables.

Wherein the terms imposed on Germany are particularly hard, they arrest at one stroke and for all time any possibility of a recrudescence of Teuton imperialism. Unless she finds means to abrogate the treaty, Germany can never again regain the rung of the ladder she occupied in 1914, let alone relapse into her old cherished ambitions in the Balkans, Asia Minor and the East. For the League of Nations will bar the Levant to all future selfish exploitation, by any single power, at the expense of the Levantine races. The gates of

Russia are closed to Teuton enterprise by Poland and the Czech nation. There are no more German colonies for trade development. And with the German armaments so limited as to render them utterly incapable of backing up an ultimatum, no imperialistic Teuton protest will ever again bear enough weight to gain a moment's consideration.

Germany's only future lies in the full development of her industries and her commerce. And before she can begin to tap this source of future economic power she must pay her debts and amass enough wealth to build anew her merchant marine. She can not hope, in the meantime, to set the Allies at defiance by the organization of a secret military force—a trick she once served Napoleon—for the abolishment of conscription and the twelve-year term of voluntary enlistment make the creation of a strong reserve utterly impossible.



The area of Germany in Europe before the war was officially given as 208,780 square miles. According to the terms submitted to her plenipotentiaries at Versailles her total area in Europe will be reduced by 47,787 square miles.



WHAT GERMANY LOSES IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND THE PACIFIC

Germany must buy peace at the expense of all her colonies and foreign dependencies. These represent a total estimated area of 1,027,820 square miles. Their white population is roughly estimated at 24,000 and the native population considerably over 12,000,000.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



LAWRENCE, NOT BERLIN

Although the uniformed men about the motorized machine-gun form a group reminiscent of revolutionary Berlin or Munich, they are perfectly good American veterans, late of the "Yankee" Division, who have been sworn in as special officers to help keep the peace in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where, since February 3, thirty thousand textile workers have been on turbulent strike. The Lawrence strikers have protested against this "Prussian" scheme for enforcing order. The machine-gun policemen retort that they did not fight Prussia only to submit to Bolshevism upon their return to the land they defended and made safe for Democracy.



STEPHEN PICHON

France's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and right-hand man of Premier Clemenceau, he presided at the first meeting of the Provisional Organization of the League of Nations at the Hotel Crillon, in Paris, on May 5. The States Members of the League represented at the historic session were France, the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Spain, and Brazil. Rules for temporary organization of the League were discussed. The permanent administrative structure of the League cannot be settled upon until ratification of the peace by legislatures of the States Members.



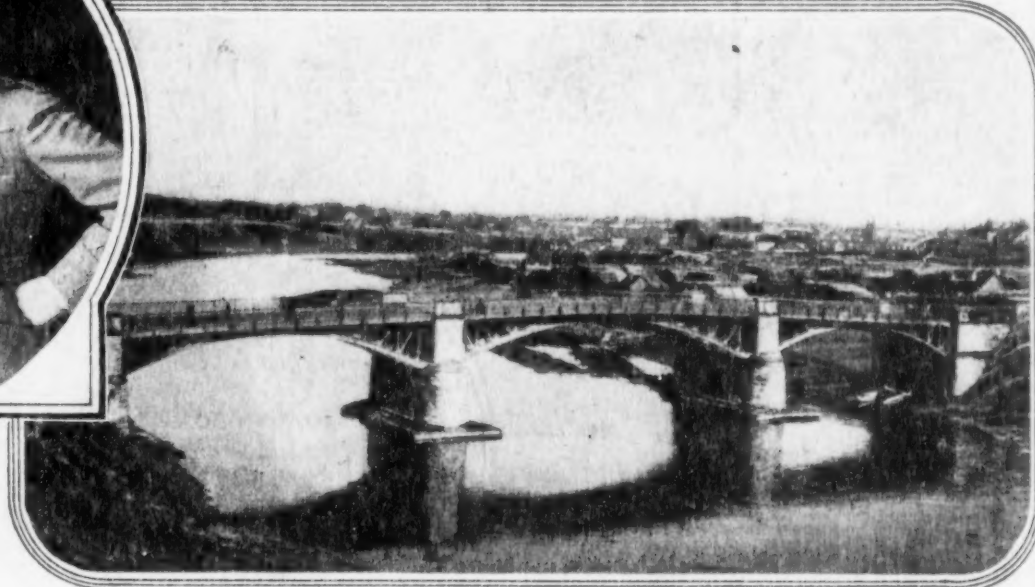
HOW A CYCLONE LOOKS

It is not often that a blustering cyclone can be induced to pose for its picture. Here is one trying to "look pleasant." It was caught by the camera as it whirled along on mischief bent, sweeping away every obstacle in its path, and leaving a littered trail of destruction in its wake. This particular cyclone was not a man-eater, and confined its depredations to valuable livestock and farm property.



SEEKING AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP

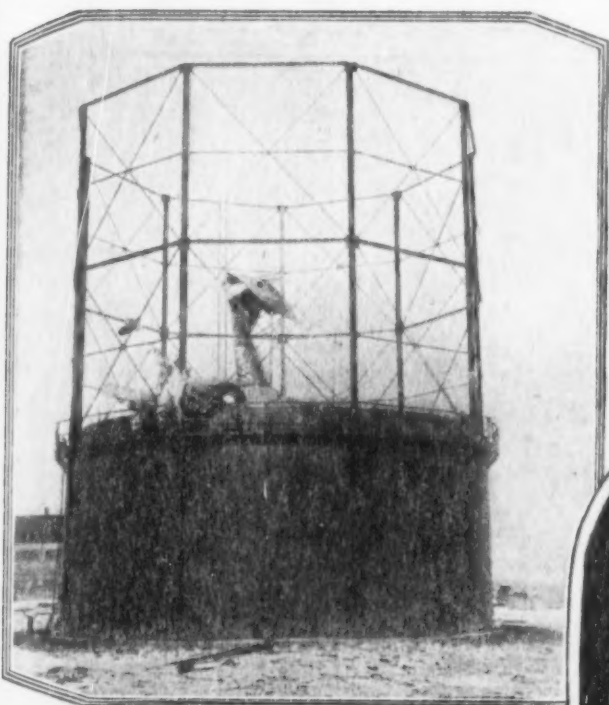
General Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the illustrious Italian patriot whose name he bears, has come to America with his brother, Captain E. Garibaldi, on a mission of friendship from the Italian Government. General Garibaldi commanded a division of Italian troops which covered itself with glory on the French front. His grandfather, who devoted his life to battling for the unification of Italy against Austria and the Papal overlordship, fought as an officer in the French Army during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871.



VILNA, CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA, RAVAGED BY BOLSHEVIKS

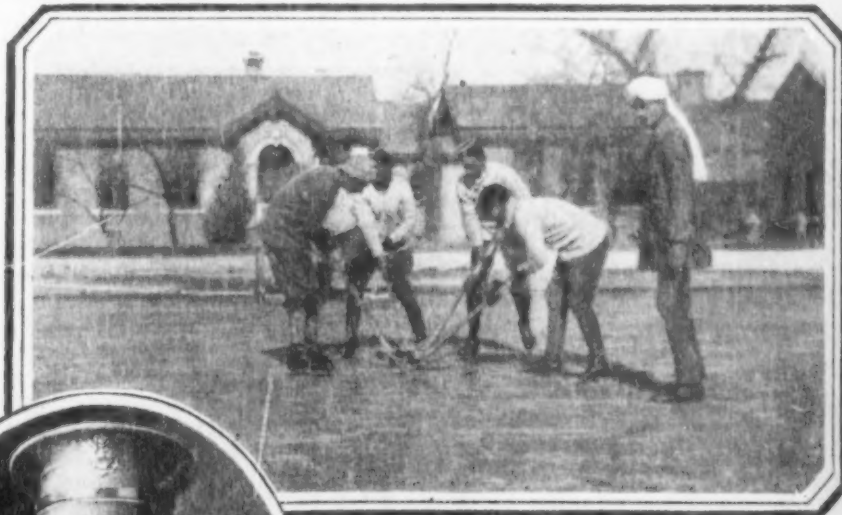
Vilna, chief city of the West Russian province of Lithuania, was evacuated by the German invaders last January only to fall prey to the Bolsheviks. The "Red" marauders submitted the city to a reign of bestial brutality the like of which cannot be found even in the annals of the Hun occupation of Belgium. They were finally driven out by the victorious Polish forces which came to the relief of Vilna late in April. The Poles found the city literally gutted. The "Reds" before leaving had robbed the inhabitants of every article of value and every scrap of food, making a house to house search, and overlooking nothing from the jewels of wealthy burghers to the shoes of the most poverty-stricken wretches.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



ANOTHER AIR TRAGEDY

Whirling earthward in a spinning nose-dive, this navy seaplane, the H. S.-1, crashed out of control into a big metal gas reservoir at Far Rockaway, New York, naval station. The pilot and his passenger were crushed under the motor and instantly killed. The accident was due to rash stunting too near earth. Ninety per cent. of airplane accidents are caused by ignorance or rashness of pilots. Airplanes are now almost as safe as automobiles if carefully and scientifically handled by their pilots.



HINDU HOCKEY IN PEKING

For the first time in history, Hindu subjects of the British Indian Dominions have played at the American game of ice hockey. The game is one of the favorite winter pastimes of officers stationed at the various legations in Peking. This team is composed of Indian officers of the 18th Native Infantry, forming the guard of the British Legation. Last winter was their first season on skates, but they showed remarkable talent and form to put up a series of stiff matches against the teams of the Peking's diplomatic corps.



GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT

He has succeeded General Dickman as commander of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine. General Liggett commanded the American First Corps at Chateau-Thierry and succeeded General Pershing in command of the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He is an able, popular commander.



BOLSHEVISTS DISRUPT CLEVELAND'S PEACE

May 1 was the occasion of pitched battles between "Red" agitators in Cleveland, Ohio, and the united forces of discharged soldiers and the city's police. The resultant casualties were one civilian dead, twelve policemen injured and scores of civilians in the hospital. Clubs and revolvers were given free play. Mounted policemen charged the mobs, riding down and clubbing the agitators ruthlessly. Even two Victory Loan tanks with their crews were hurried to the rescue of the upholders of law, order and patriotism. It is significant that during the May Day demonstrations in many large American cities soldiers back from France invariably led the attacks against the Bolshevistic rioters.

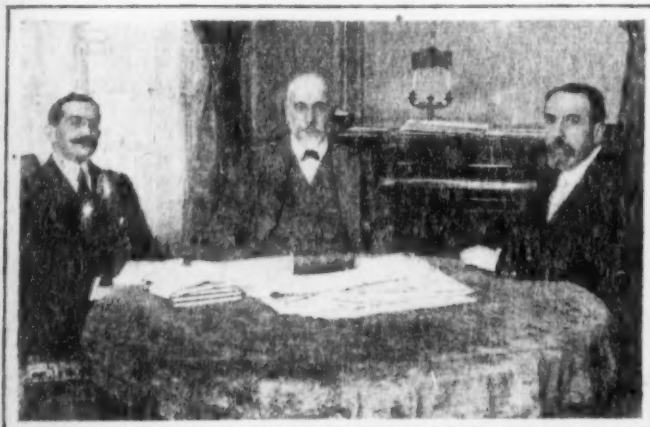


BUSINESS vs. ART AND RELIGION

Engulfed by tall office buildings, dwarfed by the mighty shaft of the Metropolitan tower, the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, one of New York's architectural gems, is at last crowded out of existence. The beautiful edifice, which was built only a very few years ago at a cost of \$500,000, is in the hands of wreckers and will be torn down, a total loss, to make room for another skyscraper. The financial waste involved is as nothing to the esthetic damage the city will suffer through the disappearance of a truly beautiful monument.

Faces at the Conference

U. S. Signal Corps Photographs from LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in Paris



The first delegates from Greece to the Peace Conference. A portrait taken in Paris. Left to right: Nicolas Politis, minister of foreign affairs; Eleftherios Venizelos, president of the Greek cabinet; Athos Romanos, Greek minister in Paris.



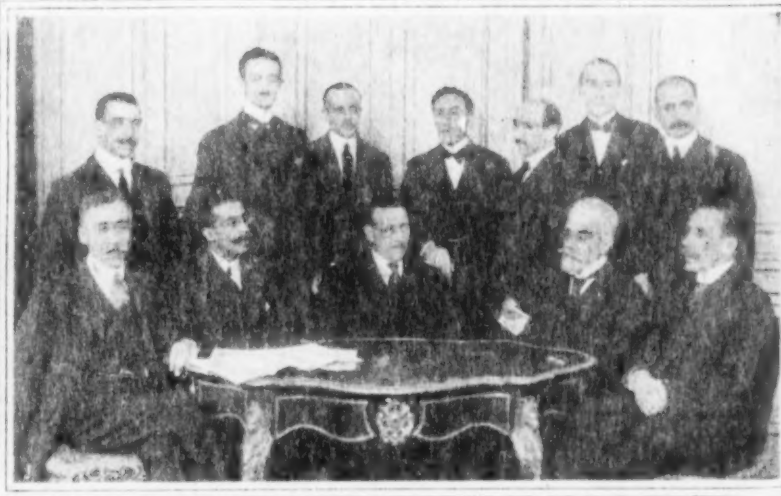
Only five months ago, when this picture was taken, President Wilson was the idol of Italy. The scene is in the railway station at Rome as President Wilson departs for Genoa. A U. S. Signal Corps photographer made a flashlight of the group present at the farewell. At the President's right hand stands the King (in uniform, bare-headed), the Queen, then Mrs. Wilson. Since then most of the "Wilson" streets, parks and children have been renamed.



Col. E. M. House and his staff. A flashlight portrait taken in the Hotel Crillon, Paris. This hotel is the headquarters of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and is known as "America's Peace Capitol Overseas." In the center row of the picture, reading left to right, are: Lieut. Hugh Millard, Major Stephen Bonsal, Col. Benjamin Moore, Gordon Auchincloss, Col. Edward M. House; Arthur Hugh Frazer, counselor of the embassy; William C. Bullitt, attache to mission; Captain Joseph Walker, Ensign H. Cyril Jones.



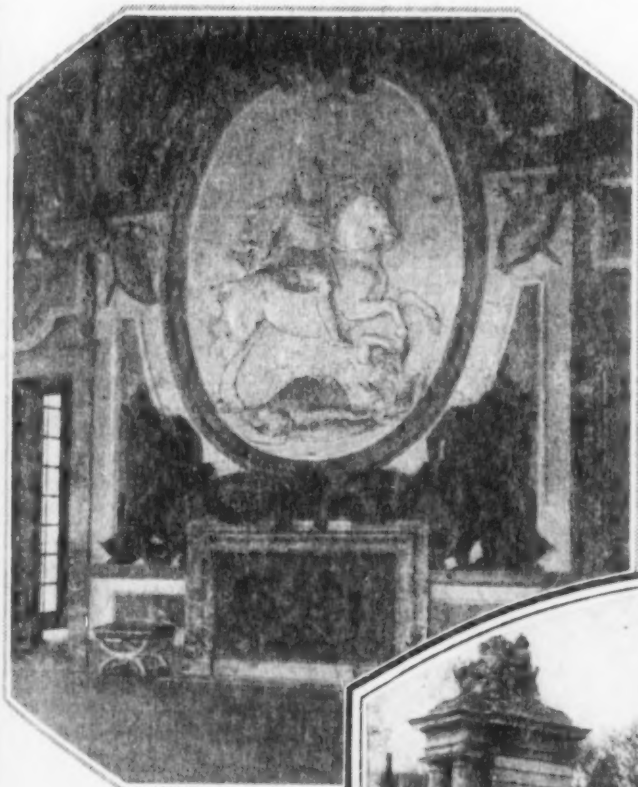
Siam's delegation to the Peace Conference. A flashlight group by the U. S. Signal Corps, taken February 1 in Paris. Seated are the two accredited delegates, Prince Charoon (left) and Phya Bibadh Kosha. Standing, left to right, are: Lt. Col. Amoradhat, Prince Vaidyakra, Captain Phra Pradiyal, technical delegate for military affairs.



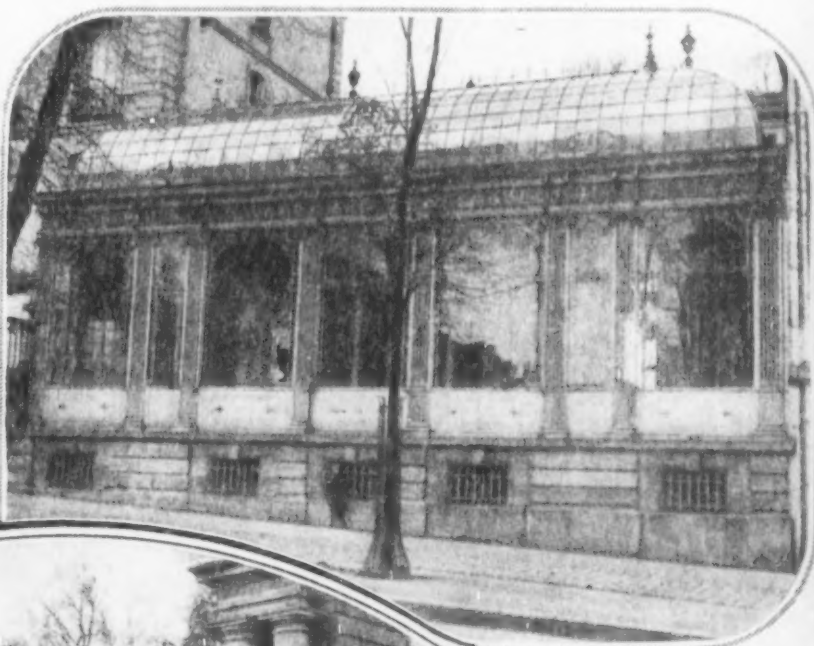
The Portuguese mission to the Peace Conference. A flashlight portrait group from Paris by a photographer for the U. S. Signal Corps. Left to right, seated, are: Freire d'Andrade, Senhor Varconcellos, Dr. Egas Moniz, Batalha Reis, Garcia Rosado. Left to right, standing, are: Botelho de Sousa, Joan Bianchi, Egas Alpoim, Espirito Santo Launa, Santos Viegas, Terestrello de Varconcellos, Alvaro de Vilela.

Signing the Peace Treaty

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in Paris



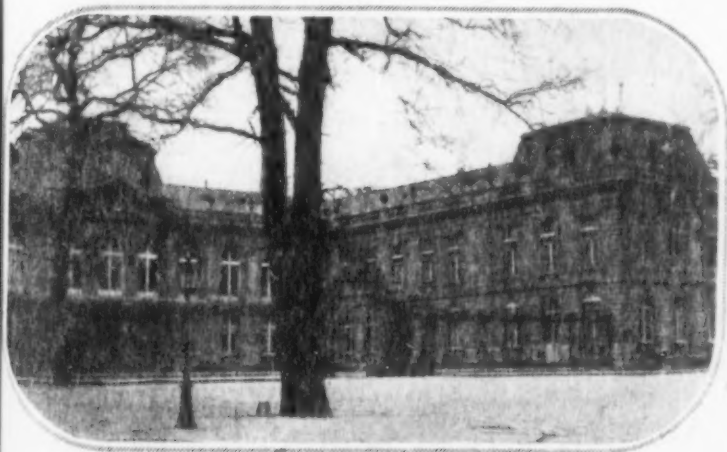
The famous "medallion" room of the grand palace, opening into the Hall of Mirrors. This room is the corner devoted to the press of the world. It has access to the corridor where special telephones have been installed. Perhaps the press has never had a more distinguished room placed at its disposal. In regard to the telephones, it might be said that with the exception of a few electric lights their intrusion is the first "concession" to modernity which the celebrated pile of buildings has made.



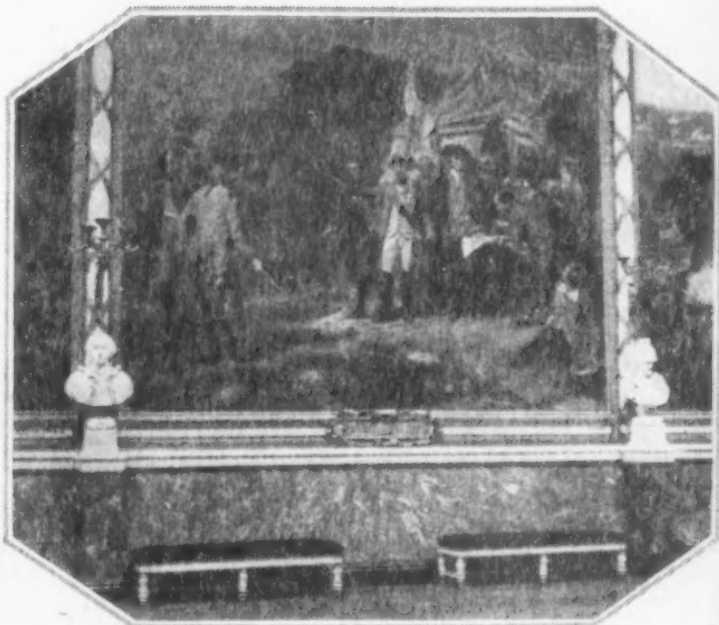
The conservatoire breakfast-room of the Hotel des Reservoirs where the German peace delegates have their coffee and rolls and look out upon the passing world. Another hotel, the Hotel de Ville at Versailles, is provided for the overflow of work at the conference. A military guard will be in constant attendance.



The French guard which "police" the hotel environs where the German delegates are housed for the duration of the peace discussion.

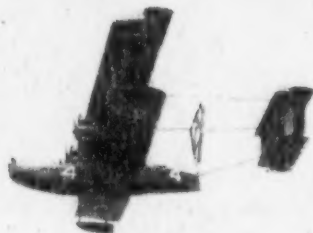
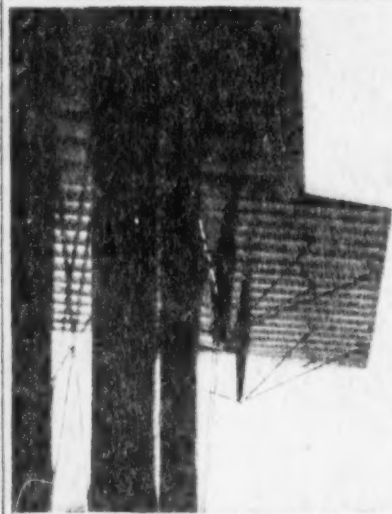
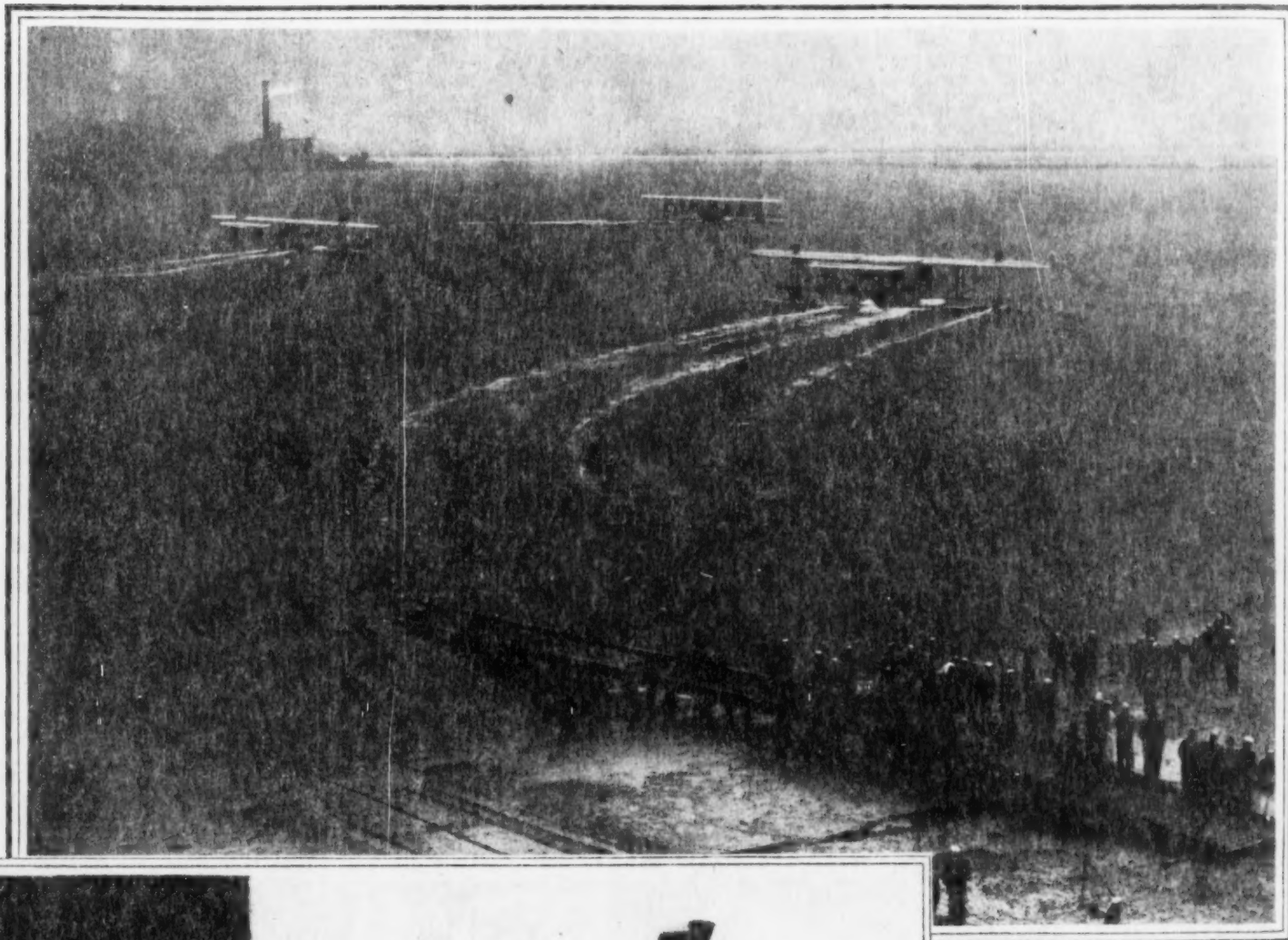


The building known as the Prefecture, which was the German headquarters from October, 1870. It was here that William I, King of Prussia, lived, and it was from this building that he went to the Hall of Mirrors in the great palace to be proclaimed Emperor of Germany, January, 1871. During that period of the history of Versailles the Germans chose their own quarters and their own dates. Today these details are being taken care of by the French, and the German delegates are silent.



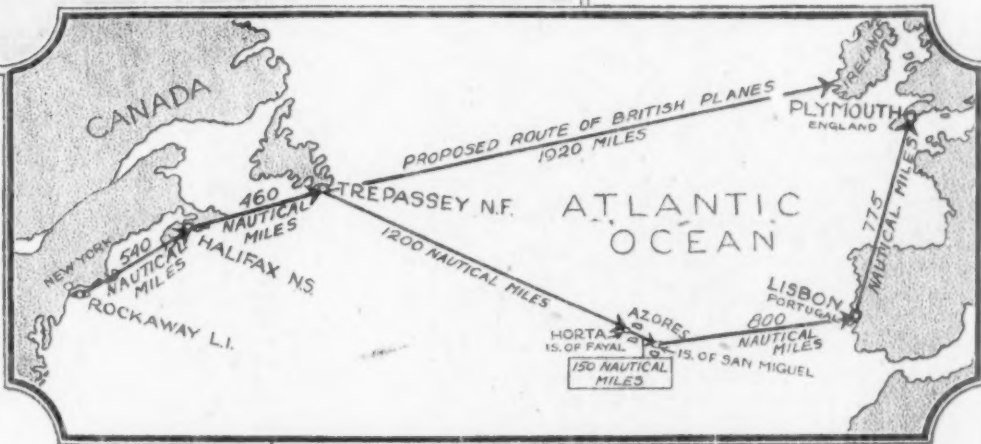
In the "Gallery of Battle Paintings," which almost adjoins the Hall of Mirrors, where the Peace Treaty is to be signed, one of the best known of the paintings—which attracts American attention—is the representation on canvas of the "Siege of Yorktown." Americans and French are prominent.

The Navy Fliers Start Across



May 8 was a notable date in the annals of Navy aviation, for early that morning three NC seaplanes left Rockaway for Halifax on the first leg of their transatlantic flight via Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and the Azores. The photograph shows the three planes gathering momentum on the waters of the bay at Rockaway, Long Island, just before they rose into the air and headed for Halifax. Nine hours later the NC-3 and the NC-1 alighted in Halifax harbor. The next day they made the flight to Trepassey, where repairs were made for the trip to the Azores.

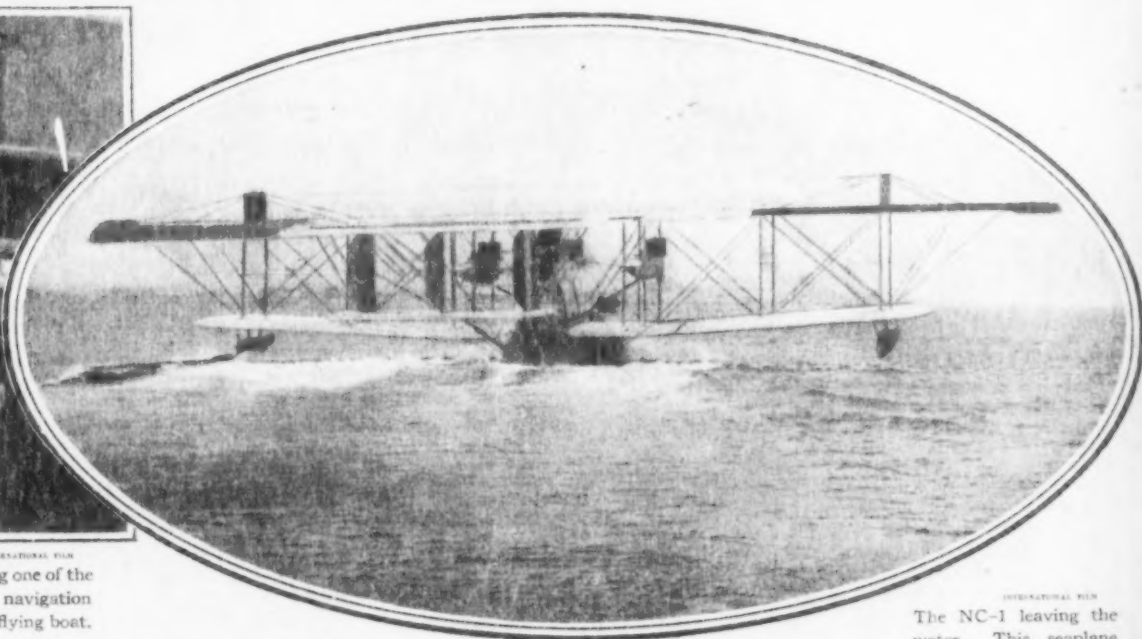
The NC-4, in command of Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Reed, sixty miles at sea on her way to Halifax, photographed from the F-5 a smaller naval seaplane which escorted the transatlantic fliers on their start. The NC-4 developed engine trouble soon after leaving Rockaway, but proceeded until a second engine became disabled, and Commander Reed was forced to come down about 100 miles northeast of Cape Cod. The machine proceeded on the water under its own power to Chatham Bay, where the men were taken ashore after spending the night afloat. The sea was calm, and the men and the machine were not in danger. The crew hoped to make the needed repairs and join the other machines at Trepassey Bay before the "hop-off" for the Azores.



The route of the Navy aviators compared with that of the English aviators' proposed non-stop flight to the Irish coast from St. John's, Newfoundland. The Navy machines will carry a crew of five men on the flight from Newfoundland, and every precaution has been taken for their safety.



INTERNATIONAL FILM
Lieut. Commander Bellinger adjusting one of the three new instruments for airship navigation which have been installed on the NC flying boat.



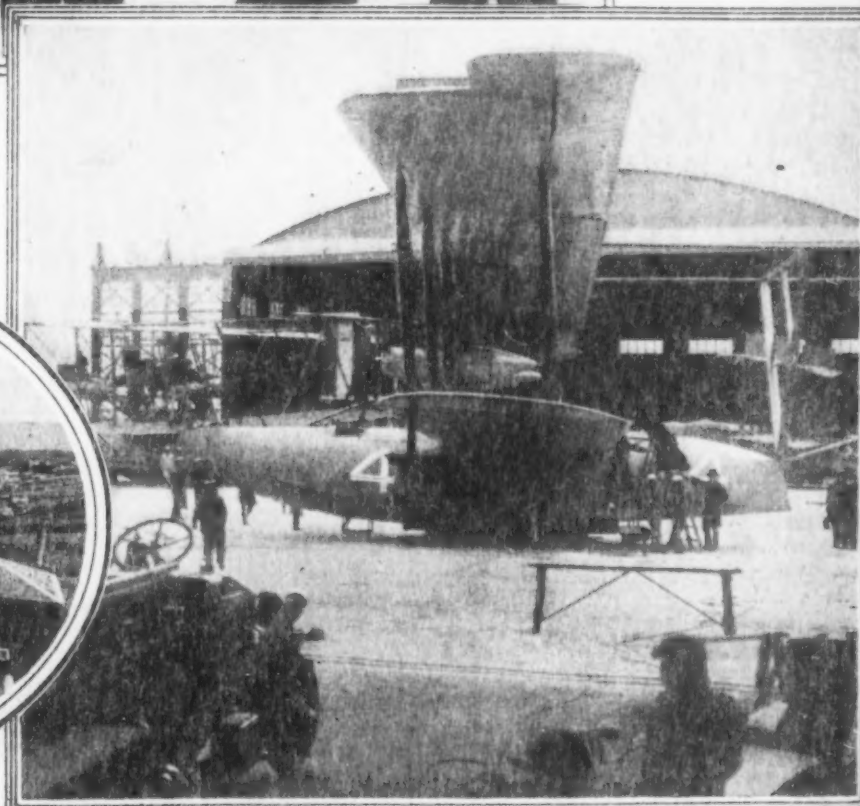
INTERNATIONAL FILM
The NC-1 leaving the water. This seaplane led the way into Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, her speed from Halifax averaging 78 land miles per hour for the 529 statute miles. Four hours later the NC-3 bearing Commander Towers arrived, having had to put back to Halifax soon after the start because of propeller trouble. The arrival of the boat at Trepassey Bay completed the final North American stretch of the transatlantic flight, the planes covering 1000 miles from Rockaway to Trepassey.



CENTRE
The Crew of the NC-3:—Commanding Officer—Commander J. H. Towers, U. S. N. Pilot—Commander H. C. Richardson, Construction Corps, U. S. N. Pilot—Lieut. D. H. McCullough, U. S. N. R. F. Radio Operator—Lieut. Commander R. A. Laverder, U. S. N. Engineer—Machinist L. R. Moore, U. S. N. Reserve Pilot Engineer—Lieut. (J. G.) B. Rhodes, U. S. N.



The crews of the NC boats will be glad to see this promontory loom into sight. It is the town of Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, and is the first stop after leaving Trepassey.



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE
Just before the start from Rockaway. The NC-4, which met with misfortune on the trip to Halifax and put back into Chatham, Mass., and the NC-3, the flagship of Commander Towers, which completed the second leg of the journey from Halifax to Trepassey.



Admiral Kolchak's five-ruble note.

Frenzied Finance among the Bolshevists

By FREDERICK F. MOORE

Late Captain, Intelligence Division, General
Staff, A. E. F., Siberia



Bolshevist money signed by Soviet leaders.

RUSSIA is working overtime with its money-printing machines. The tireless printing-press is completing the financial wrecking of Russia. Said the German General Staff long ago, "What you Russians want is land and money. There lies the land. Take it! As for money, print it!" So the Russians, modern Aladdins, instead of rubbing lamps, oiled up the printing-presses. And, presto—millions of rubles!

Such a suggestion would have passed as a species of light humor in any other country. Certainly it would not have been acted upon. But the German knew the childlike psychology of the Russians. The great bulk of the people of Russia are ignorant and credulous; and to their simple minds a ruble is any piece of paper upon which the words "One Ruble" have been printed. And such paper is made more attractive than any genuine ruble if upon it is also engraved some crude picture, preferably that of a workingman resting from his labors and surveying rich fields and busy factory chimneys.

First of all, the German induced the Bolshevik leaders to steal from the Russian treasury the gold which was behind the imperial paper rubles, thus depreciating the value of those rubles (but only to those few who knew that the gold had gone to Germany). Next, and with characteristic inconsistency, the Bolsheviks, while preaching a crusade against money—in other words, capitalism—proceeded to print bales of money behind which they put no gold. Thus they used money as their chief weapon to fight money!

From the standpoint of imagination, the whole scheme put to shame the wildest, most gigantic get-rich-quick dream ever born in the brain of a mortal. Those bales of stage money dramatized the cash wealth of the Bolsheviks—actually visualized to every peasant and worker the tangible success of Bolshevism. Further, the Bolsheviks, through their keen methods of distributing this wealth, were able to convince a poverty-stricken people that Bolshevism stood for everything that was generous and good. Already the Bolsheviks had taken over the government. With pockets stuffed full of stage money, the people massed themselves in the defense of that new government.

If you have been desperately poor all your life, and a man thrusts hundreds of dollars into your hands to prove that he is your friend, you believe him. If he says he stands for the government which is behind those dollars, are you not likely to range yourself on the side of that government? And should a stranger from the other end of the world happen along and tell you that the fellow who has made you wealthy is a crazy man, will that stranger not need a pretty strong argument to win you away from him who made you rich without labor?

This is precisely how the scheme was worked in Siberia. The Bolsheviks carried out their program of winning over the people with great subtlety—a subtlety



General Howat's one-ruble note.



One-ruble note from Ekaterinburg.



A Petrograd note for fifty rubles.

which suggests that the magician was inspired of the devil. The method of procedure was as follows: As the Bolshevik propagandists traveled by trains westward from Vladivostok, and eastward from Petrograd, they took with them chests and sacks of purposely rumped, soiled and worn currency. Whenever they rolled into a station, they would call, say, upon a *monjik* for some trifling service—perhaps the filling of a tea-kettle with hot water, and when the *monjik* returned with the kettle, a Bolshevik would hand him five hundred one-ruble bills!

To a *monjik*, five hundred rubles represents years of hard work—it is a fortune. He stands and stares at his fistful of money. "This poor traveler is surely mad," he concludes, "or he has made a terrible mistake."

But neither of these is the truth, which is astounding enough—yet for the *monjik* not difficult to believe. For, like all his fellows, this peasant has lived his whole life in the expectation that some such wonderful thing would happen when the Czar was pulled from his throne. And now the passenger tells the *monjik* that the money is all his. The miracle has come to pass!

"I am a Bolshevik," says the traveler. "Therefore I am your friend. If a capitalist asks you to fill his tea-kettle, what would he give you? Five kopeks! I give you five hundred rubles. Comrade, your country is behind this money. Look! There are the fields and factories

on the notes. The capitalists have worked you hard and given you little; I work you little and give you much. That is because I am a Bolshevik. If you will be a Bolshevik, you will never want again. My brother, freedom has come to Russia! Uphold the revolution!"

The secret of the success of this plan lay in the fact that the miraculous conferring of wealth was general. The waiters in the station restaurant received a thousand rubles each for a bowl of cabbage soup. Clerks in nearby shops were paid exorbitant sums for various trifles. Drosky drivers had their belts filled with money. Bath-attendants packed their tips away wrapped up in towels. In fact, the whole population of the town, even the beggars on the street corners, found that their pockets were bulging when that train pulled out. And since practically everyone had the currency,

there was no one to say it was bad. Therefore it was considered good—unanimously.

Just as simple as that! They hated capital, yet were glad to have it! Having it, they were Bolsheviks—not capitalists!

You of the United States may laugh at all this. But you must consider two things: First, the abysmal ignorance of the Siberian peasantry; and, second, that from the days of Aladdin Asia has reeked with legends of magic wealth. So you have a whole people who, like that first *monjik*, are ready to credit any story—especially a story backed by real money. And the American, or other foreigner, who comes along and says that that money is worthless, and dares to laugh at it, may find himself facing a firing-squad.

When the Allies began to arrive in Siberia, and the Bolshevik leaders found it convenient not to remain, they naturally took their money-machines with them. But this, under the new régime, worked no noticeable hardship. For the larger business concerns, realizing the beauty of a plan which permitted each firm to establish its own treasury, began to print their own currency. And there was a mad riot of money manufacturing.

It was most profitable for the business houses. But—it had its shortcomings for the public. For instance: You drop in at the balcony "Zolotoi Rog" (this restaurant has been dubbed the "Solitary Dog" by the doughboy), and order your five o'clock *stakahn chai*. The tea is served in a glass. Your cake is about the size of a political campaign button. The bill is four rubles. Being a newcomer to Vladivostok, you hand out, unwisely, an imperial twenty-ruble note. The waiter brings back sixteen rubles in change. You count it, give him one, and fold the other fifteen away—carefully.

Farther down the Svetlanskaya, which is the Broadway of Vladivostok, you drop into a shop for a

Continued on page 818



A ten-kopek Japanese note.



Japanese money used to pay troops in Siberia.

The Cause of the General Unrest

The Man who Saved Holland from Starvation Tells Why Government Control of Industry is the Greatest Menace of World Peace

By SAMUEL CROWTHER, Staff Correspondent in Europe

HERE in Holland they say that it is government control and nothing else worth speaking of that is driving the world into revolutionary socialism.

Holland is qualified to testify as an expert both on government controls and Bolshevism. They know all about both of them here. And that man who probably knows most about the workings of the controls, even if he does not claim to know the most about Bolshevism, is C. J. K. Van Aalst, the president of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, which is not a trust company at all or any kind of a private institution, but happens to be the agent that saved Holland from starvation.

When Holland in 1915 was feeling the effects of the English blockade, it was laid down that food should not be allowed to go into Dutch ports because Holland was regarded merely as one of the gateways into Germany. The little country exists largely because of its shipping, and with that cut off, food began to run very low and to add to the trouble, thousands of families who depended upon the sea for their livelihood were left without income.

Mr. Van Aalst to the Rescue

There happened to be only one man whom the Allies thought that they could trust and that was Mr. Van Aalst. He organized a public company to guarantee that any shipment permitted to come into Holland would not find its way into Germany. He and his company became the guarantors of Holland's import trade. Thus he came intimately to know the ins and outs of every governmental control anywhere, because before an import could be made, he had to arrange with some ministry or perhaps with half a dozen ministries of the Allies first to buy and then to ship the cargo. And being in a neutral position he could gaze on these controls from the outside and observe more than was possible to the people of any one nation. Hence probably no man in the world is entitled to speak with quite so much authority on this phase of the war measures of all the belligerents.

And one has to be in The Hague but a very few days to discover that Bolshevism is not an academic thing with the Dutch. It is right at their doors in Germany. Since the country has always been and still is a refuge for political exiles, nearly all the Bolsheviks who hope later to get into action somewhere are planning and plotting and being followed by the secret services of the powers about these purlieus of the Temple of Peace. In order to give the Dutch a better view of the new philosophy at work, its proponents advertised an exhibition for last November. They promised then to seize the government and start trouble all about. The citizens got ahead of them, but the scare has lasted.

Every bank in Holland is today a small arsenal—being stocked with rifles and machine guns. The people of the cities say that the army will fail them in need and hence those who have property to lose are organized into a Citizens' Guard which drills regularly. When the alarm is sounded, every one of these guards has an exact station to take and he will be armed within a very few minutes of that alarm, for rifles and machine guns are stored in various quarters. The owner of one of the largest newspapers showed me how the corner window of his office could sweep the street in front of the Queen's Palace and he said:

"It is my duty to see that two machine guns are set up here when the signal is given."

Ready for Trouble

Every bank and most of the more important offices have wireless equipments and operators in their service, so that communications cannot be cut off during an insurrection. In fact peaceful Holland is all ready for trouble and is taking no chances. And I did not find anyone to suggest that the fears were groundless; the Dutch are not an easily frightened nation—they have been through quite too much for that.

And therefore Holland's citizens may claim to qualify, if not as experts, at least as knowing something about social disorder at first hand.

Bolshevism is not a subject for academic discussion in the Netherlands. Its persons and methods are too well known. The country has always been democratic in the extreme and is a Mecca for political refugees of all shades of opinion. A Dutchman will not tolerate putting a man in jail for merely saying—he must both say and do before he comes into the view of the law. Lenin and Trotsky laid their plans in Holland; so did the Spartacist group.

Holland has had the best of chances to study revolutionary socialism at first hand and they say here that,



C. J. K. VAN AALST

given a certain amount of discontent to start with, 100 determined men can overturn any government on earth simply by seizing the strategic offices of the government and then cutting off the means of communication. If the people in general are fairly satisfied with conditions, the revolution is bound to fizzle, but if they are not satisfied—and no one is in these days—then the revolutionists can get a great popular following by a distribution of money and promises of more. That is the way the Russian revolution was managed, that is the procedure which was tried in Berlin, and that is why such a very small band of extremists can so easily stage a coup.

It does not take a person of extraordinary imagination to picture what an upheaval would occur in the United States if armed bands seized the principal offices at Washington of a night and at the same time their confederates blew up the main telegraph and telephone centers and proclaimed all over the big cities that the social revolution had taken place. Would not the rabble start trouble everywhere, would not work cease if only out of curiosity and would not the resulting great street crowds, as on Armistice Day, control the cities? Even that might happen in a country so inherently orderly as the United States and if it did, it would be days and weeks before order could again be restored. That is what the Dutch see. They narrowly averted one crisis—and they do not want to test their luck again.

The Man Who Was Chosen

Mr. Van Aalst is no shadow fighter; he is an extremely able, well-balanced Netherlander of the type that has enabled his little country to hold so large a place in the trade of the world. Going out into the trading posts of the Dutch East Indies as little more than a boy, he worked his way up to the presidency of the Netherlands Trading Company, through which the life-giving trade of the East Indies flows into Holland. As the foremost foreign trader of the nation it was but natural that he should take charge of the trade of the whole country by organizing the Overseas Trust to ensure to Holland the right to exist within the theater of war.

"The great trouble with this world today," said Mr. Van Aalst—we were in the big drawing room that serves as a directors' room in the handsome residence facing the Royal Palace at the Hague which has been taken over

for the Overseas Trust—"is that the people of the world do not want to work and nearly all governments are convincing them that work is unnecessary by paying unemployment allowances instead of providing work."

"The big thing that has to be settled in every country is Bolshevism. Bolshevism springs from a desire to get something for nothing. The Russians never did like work and hence they are natural Bolsheviks. I have never heard of an extreme socialist that ever in his life did anything approaching useful labor unless to save himself from starvation. The natural Bolshevik is a lazy man; the converted Bolshevik is a hungry man. I should therefore meet the very forceful arguments of the revolutionists by providing work for hungry men. Giving food or money is not the same as giving work. Here in Holland we have had to support great numbers of dock employees who were thrown out of work by the curtailment of shipping; those men today would rather draw their allowance from the Government than work, for by putting in six days of hard labor they can earn only a little more than by doing nothing and living on the public treasury. They are becoming convinced that work is not a necessity in this life and that governments can somehow support them."

Work or Starve

"Let us get away from this idea that treasuries can support people and the only way that this can be done is by withdrawing allowances at once and restoring the old rule that one must work or starve. That is a natural law and I think it is time that natural laws were again permitted to go into effect. Until they are, it is not possible to have a natural world."

"The world has been unnatural; that is a truism. But why should we try to keep it in such a state? It has been necessary for governments to buy up large stocks of the things upon which ordinary commerce lives and to control the movements of others. Because there was not enough shipping in the world to transport both soldiers and peace goods (even if the means of production of peace goods had everywhere been present) it was necessary to control shipping, and further on the part of the Allies to control even that of neutral countries in order that Germany could not get help from the outside. All of this was just as unnatural as it was for men to be killing each other. One was a part of the other."

"But men have stopped killing each other for the time being and I think that the controls should likewise cease and all of the stocks held by governments for war purposes disposed of immediately, no matter what the effect is on the markets. For until the world markets have the shock which is inevitable, manufacture and shipping cannot start up again and hence work cannot be provided."

"Every governmental stock held in excess of present requirements, every artificial price maintained—whether that price be high or low—is a menace to trade. Restrictions on the export of gold are making commerce impossible and so are the censorships and delays in the mails and cables."

Trading with Governments

"Take these points separately. No merchant or manufacturer will attempt to buy in the open market while the governments hold controlling stocks. A government stock is a sword of Damocles hanging over the head of a trader; he never knows when it will drop. A ministry may announce that it intends to feed out the stock slowly in order not to break the market. It will then sell out slowly and at very high prices in order not to show too great a loss on the purchases which were probably made at excessive prices—since government officers never know how to buy. But it so happens that the officials of the ministries are transient. The largest stocks of supplies are held by England; today the policy is to sell them slowly. Tomorrow Mr. Lloyd George may be out of power and a new ministry may decide to sell everything at once. How can a factory owner buy raw materials under these circumstances? He is faced with buying at a price that may be halved tomorrow. The ordinary risks of trade are great enough, but a good merchant will take chances on his own judgment. However, he is not justified in betting against what a government will do and that is all that trading in these days amounts to."

"Prices will not adjust themselves until the stocks are disposed of. Therefore wages cannot be adjusted or employment given."

"This is particularly the case with Germany; it is to a

Concluded on page 824

George Creel's Page

On this page Mr. Creel presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Creel's opinions may

differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

THE mere presence in Dublin of American citizens has been denounced in certain English circles as nothing less than an unwarranted interference in the Irish problem. The *Morning Post*, that faithful echo of the policies and positions of British Toryism, was exercised to the point of insisting that the "American Ambassador ought to be told that the United Kingdom does not tolerate interference in its domestic affairs. They are our business and the business of nobody else."

This sort of Bourbonism was one of the moving causes of the Great War, and it is the persistence of such national attitudes that will make world peace less than permanent. The assumption that Ireland is forbidden ground to all save Britons and Scots, that the Irish are to be held incommunicado, and that the simple unofficial visit of private citizens of the United States may be branded as "interference," is the last word in irritation. There has been entirely too little plain speech at the Peace Conference. A theory was developed at the first, and seems to have grown, that the gathering was one of loving friends, and that only pleasant truths might be uttered lest a harsh word hurt or alienate.

In its essence the Peace Conference is a business meeting. Friendship has nothing to do with it. Certain nations, drawn together by common interests, associated in a common purpose, have gathered to agree upon a plan that will free the future of international quarrels, as far as may be possible, by the provision of machinery for the promotion of international contacts, conferences and cooperations. It is an experiment in common sense, not an adventure in friendship. Each nation owes it to the other to point out the things that threaten, or may come to threaten, the understanding that is being worked for. A firm foundation is the only hope. Festering injustice is a rotten stone to build on. France's claim to perpetual ownership of the Saar basin compelled a certain frankness, as did Italy's amazing pretense to the whole Dalmatian coast. This was not dictation or quarreling, but merely an insistence that conquest should not be confused with indemnification, and that world peace should not be endangered by the creation of new *irredentas*. It might be well at the present time to deal with England in the same spirit of frank honesty, for only plain speech can remedy a situation that may yet reach a point where it will impair, if not destroy, the cooperative relations between the United States and the United Kingdom.

It is well enough for the Tory group of England to talk about Ireland as a "domestic affair," but the peoples of the earth find it difficult to see anything "domestic" in a matter that stands in the way of international agreement, pouring a steady stream of poison into the wells of international amity. This is what Ireland has done, is doing and will continue to do. One of the solemn war pledges of Great Britain, indorsed by the Allies and America, had to do with "the rights of small nations" and "justice to weak peoples," and when Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, and other submerged nationalities are rising to the light, the case of Ireland cannot be ignored.

America's Interest

America has a peculiar interest in the Irish question, for in the United States there are about fifteen million people of Irish birth or descent, figuring prominently in every activity of the national life, and with a record of patriotism unsmirched by a single blot. Men of Irish blood gave strength and courage to Washington; Meagher and his famous Irish Brigade were only a small part of the great Gaelic force that was Lincoln's pride and dependence, and when America took the field in defense of the free institutions that were menaced by German imperialism, fully 15 per cent. of our fighting force hailed Ireland as their motherland. This record—these men—present a demand that America may not put aside.

That Ireland has wrongs—terrible, intolerable—has been admitted by every great English statesman from Pitt to Lloyd George, by every great English historian from Clarendon down. Gladstone scoured his countrymen for their barbarous treatment of the unhappy island, and retired to private life when the House of Lords vetoed his Home Rule bill. Macaulay invariably alluded to Ireland as a captive province won and held by the sword, and many of his finest passages deal with the savageries and corruptions of English rule. The pages of Green and Lecky are thick with condemnations of English policy, and no Irishman has ever painted Irish

What About Ireland?

conditions more mercilessly than Lloyd George who rose to power on a Home Rule platform.

For seven long centuries the Irish people have fought to expel the English invader. Defeats have crushed them, famines have weakened them, repressive laws have destroyed their industries, extortionate taxes have robbed them, despair and starvation have exiled them, but never have they surrendered, never have they pledged loyalty and allegiance to England in token of submission. In 1841 the population of Ireland was over 8,000,000; today it is little more than 4,000,000. Despite natural increase, a nation drained of half its people in seventy-three years! And there is the testimony of economists like John Stuart Mill that Ireland, under proper government, could support a population of 25,000,000.

The Agony of Centuries

A brief survey of Irish history, gleaned entirely from English sources, may serve to give Americans a better understanding of the profound bitterness that fills the heart of every Gael. The first invasion of Ireland was in 1169 when Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, came at the head of a force of Anglo-Norman adventurers. It was no savage land they entered, for as far back as the Roman conquest of Britain, Irish culture was famous throughout Europe.

Henry the Second followed Strongbow, heading an army of 10,000, but while he gained successes in Munster and Leinster, he was beaten back in Ulster and Connaught. King John failed equally, and when Edward the Second came with a greater army, the Irish made alliance with the Scotch, accepting Edward Bruce as an elected sovereign. Edward won decisive victories, but by 1394 the English occupation of Ireland was again confined to a few fortified towns. Richard the Second, resolving upon complete conquest, came with 34,000 trained soldiers, but the Irish crushed him, and when he tried a second time in 1399, his defeat was even more overwhelming.

Came then the Henrys—Fourth, Fifth and Sixth—and Edward, third of his name, and each knew his disasters in connection with the Irish invasion. Henry the Eighth introduced artillery into Irish warfare, and beat down the pikes of the Irish, but Elizabeth had the misfortune to see a military genius rise to power in Ireland. Shane the Proud, Earl of Tyrone, called his people to arms in 1551, and for sixteen years he defeated the greatest generals that England could send against him.

In 1579, the Geraldines—once Normans but now more Irish than the Irish—begged aid from Spain and Italy, and struck their blow for Irish freedom, but the might of England crushed them, and the land was laid waste until the wretched inhabitants, hiding in glens and bogs, ate nettles in the futile endeavor to sustain life. No barbarity was spared to exterminate the Irish, but again in 1594, under Hugh O'Neill and Hugh O'Donnell, the indomitable people rose in a new revolt. For ten years they beat back the armies of England, yielding in the end through starvation.

James the First introduced the policy of wholesale confiscation as well as one of religious bigotry. Irish Catholics were excluded from every right of citizenship, and the province of Ulster was taken away from the native owners and given to English and Scotch Protestants who might not even have Irish tenants. The tyrannies of Charles the First were even more cruel, and in 1641 the Irish rose again under the brilliant leadership of Owen Roe O'Neill, who led them to victory for eight years. His death left the Gaels without a leader great enough to withstand the invasion of Cromwell. Not as long as Ireland is Ireland will the memories of Cromwell perish. As well ask Belgium to forget the Germans. Massacre piled on massacre, soldiers and civilians being butchered without distinction, and even children being killed under Cromwell's grim order that "nits make lice." Women, boys and girls were sold into slavery, whole shiploads being sent to the Barbadoes, and in 1652 the English Parliament declared the whole of Ireland forfeit. As Green exclaims, "No such doom had ever fallen on a nation in modern times."

In 1690, however, the nation was again strong enough to back the fortunes of the exiled Stuart, but the Battle

of the Boyne crushed their hopes. William of Orange, at the head of veteran mercenaries from Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, scattered the Irish before him. The Treaty of Limerick, that marked the end of fighting, was a fair one, but the English Parliament refused to abide by it in a single particular, and again there were bloody reprisals, wholesale confiscations and famines that sent a half million Irish into foreign service.

In the century that followed rebellion was constant but unorganized, and it was not until the American Revolution engaged England's attention that the Irish were able to threaten. In 1782, facing revolution or concession, the legislative independence of Ireland was granted. It was soon seen, however, that England controlled the Parliament, and the people continued to groan under cruel laws and outrageous taxes. In 1798, The United Irishmen, a Protestant body, launched the revolution that cost 70,000 lives, and in 1803, Robert Emmet rose to carry on the Irish tradition. England's answer was the torture house and the gallows, followed quickly by the Act of Union that wiped out the Irish Parliament. To use the words of Gladstone, "I know no blacker or fouler transaction in the history of man than the making of the Union between England and Ireland."

There came then the Tithes War in 1830; the revolution of 1848 followed the terrible famine of 1845 that cost a million and a half lives, and in 1867 the Fenians tried to overthrow English rule. The rebellion of 1916, when studied, is seen to be no more than the logical carrying on of a seven-century struggle for freedom. The Irish want to be free. Freedom is the answer and the end of the so-called "Irish question."

Her Political Struggles

The constitutional struggle is no less disheartening than the military record. Gladstone first proposed Home Rule for Ireland in 1886. In 1892 he drove it through the House of Commons only to have it vetoed by the Lords. The Liberal party, accepting Home Rule as a principle, passed it through the House in 1912, 1913 and 1914, when all that it needed to become a law was the King's signature. War broke, and Redmond straightway pledged his country and his countrymen to the cause of the Allies. Six weeks later the bill was sent to the King, but with it, for signature with the same pen, went a suspensory measure postponing Home Rule's operation indefinitely. The Irish were not allowed to have a brigade of their own, Irish flags were forbidden, Irish Catholic regiments were given English and Ulster Presbyterian officers, and free speech and free press were buried under a weight of repressive laws that filled every prison for the most trivial offenses. The leaders of the Ulster rebellion—Carson, Bonar Law, Smith, Gordon, Long and others—were lifted to high places in the government, but even with it all, the war records show that a quarter million Irish fought under the banner of England.

One searches in vain for a single just reason against Irish independence. The Ulster problem is buncombe, for at every point facts dispute the claim that Ulster is solidly Protestant, solidly against Home Rule. Three Ulster counties—Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan—are so overwhelmingly Catholic and Home Rule that the Unionists do not even contest elections. In December last the Sinn Féin also carried Fermanagh and Tyrone, and even captured the "Protestant stronghold" of Derry City. Only in four counties did the Unionists win.

This government, by the way, is the most expensive in the world, being almost three times as costly as that of Norway, Switzerland or Denmark. On top of this, the Irish are paying into the English treasury almost \$100,000,000 in taxes. This is not a new practice. In 1894 a Gladstone commission reported that Ireland was paying \$13,750,000 more than her share, and that since the Act of Union in 1800, the Irish had been overcharged to the amount of \$2,000,000,000. And this Act of Union shot up the Irish national debt from \$15,000,000 to \$605,000,000.

Pages could be filled with detail as to the destruction of industries, the denial of education, the servitude thrust upon the people, but to what point? It is not for America to decide the Irish question. All that we can do is to let England know that we feel strongly that there is an Irish question that calls for settlement in the interest of Anglo-American amity, and that must be settled if solemn assertions about the "rights of small nations" are not to stand before the world as war buncombe.

People Talked About

Paris' Official Artist

Herbert Olivier, the official artist of the Versailles Council, at work in the council room of the Trianon, finishing his canvas. It is expected that he will also be the painter of the council table when the Allied and German delegates are seated around the green cloth. Naturally he is under pledge not to reveal a single word of what he overhears, no matter how insignificant.

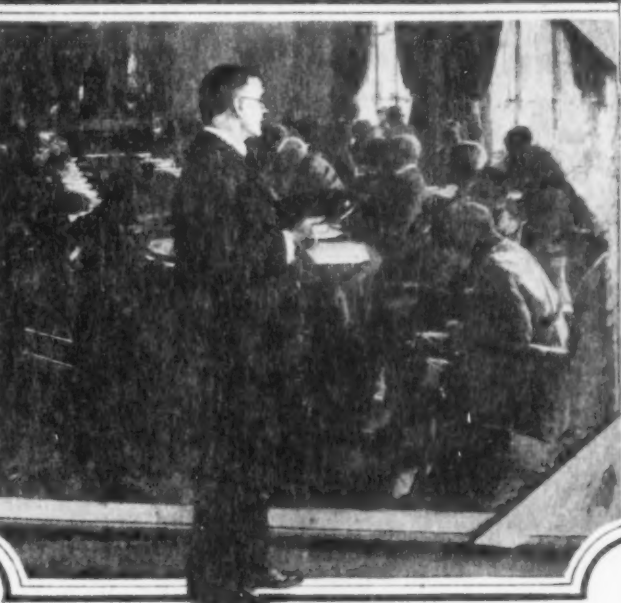


An Exposition Expert

Harry B. Dickson is organizing secretary of the big Methodist Centenary Celebration to be held at Columbus, Ohio, from June 20 to July 13. It's the first of the kind in history, and because Mr. Dickson had shown imagination in arranging other expositions, conventions and great gatherings he was chosen to develop the missionary exposition. Originally a missionary in the wilds of India, he left that field after seven years, returning to the United States when the laymen's missionary movement began. He resigned from this work to take up interdenominational service as a convention secretary and has specialized on convention problems ever since. Among the features he has developed for the Exposition are a stupendous pageant, "The Wayfarer," requiring 350 stage characters and a chorus of 1,000 voices.

A Woman Tax Expert

Miss Carrie McCartney, formerly of Los Angeles, who was recently appointed to assume charge of the Federal Tax Attorney's office in San Francisco, qualifies as one of the leading tax experts of the country. She now has jurisdiction over the Pacific Coast territory, which embraces San Francisco and Los Angeles, wherein she directs the Federal income tax work, signs all the tax checks, computes all the taxes on the incomes and has been equal to the important task thrust upon her. In her official capacity in Los Angeles, Miss McCartney was called upon to advise the heads of the State's largest corporations on the benefits to be derived from the Government income tax laws. For years Miss McCartney has unraveled all the intricacies, and by close study of the laws and her systematic methods she has successfully carried on the work with her staff of assistants. She is 30 years of age and receives a salary of about \$5,000 per year.



Heads American Legion

Major Henry D. Lindsley of Texas, the first chairman of the American Legion, which met in caucus at St. Louis, Missouri, early in May. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was apparently the choice of the delegates for the position but steadily refused to accept the honor and supported Major Lindsley. Sergeant Jack Sullivan of Seattle, Washington, was the candidate of the buck privates for the leadership of the organization, which promises to develop into the Grand Army of the Republic of the great war veterans. Major Lindsley, who was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, was formerly Mayor of Dallas, Texas. The day his term of office expired he enlisted and served with the Service of Supply in France. He will hold his new office until the convention of the legion in November. While the caucus was sitting opinion was taken regarding candidates for the Presidency in 1920. Mr. Wilson, on the democratic side, was first choice, with Mr. McAdoo second and scattering votes for Secretary Baker and others. Republican sentiment centered on General Leonard Wood, with Senator Hiram Johnson second.

A Civil Service Commissioner

Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, New York State's first woman Civil Service Commissioner. Mrs. Smith, who is the wife of a former representative in Congress, will have a salary of \$4,000 a year. Mrs. Smith's appointment by Governor Smith will give the Democrats control of the Civil Service Commission, the other members being John C. Clark, Republican, of New York City, president, and William Gorham Rice of Albany, Democrat, recently reappointed. The selection came as a surprise to the Democrats, who did not suspect that the Governor had in mind a woman for the job.



Chicago's Greatest Great-Grandmother

Mrs. Minnie Bernsee, of 2239 West 21st Place, Chicago, Ill., came to the United States from Germany in the fall of 1844 when she was seventeen and settled in Chicago. Later she married and today she boasts proudly of thirty-one great-grandchildren. Her grandchildren number seventeen. Twelve of the great-grandchildren are brothers and sisters. In the picture Mrs. Bernsee is surrounded by eleven of them and her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Stich, the grandmother of the children. Mrs. Bernsee has lived in Chicago continuously since 1844. She is well and cheerful at 92 and looks forward to greeting her great-great-grandchildren.



God and the Flag

By ARTHUR HUNT CHUTE

EVERY man and every nation must have some principle for which they stand. There must be something at the core which is sacred, for which they would fight to the death, and which in life commands an attitude of reverence and respect. Everywhere and always we may know a true man as one who stands for something, as one who has in his make-up the essential elements of reverence and respect. Such a sound nature cannot make mock of religion or patriotism, as he recognizes in them the deepest forces of human life.

This quality of principle was the glory of the Southern Confederacy. No matter how weak they were in numbers, the Southerners always augmented their might by an appeal to chivalry, and to unscathed forces. General Robert E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson, both fought in a losing cause. But we scarce think of them in defeat, because of their devotion to certain high and noble principles.

There is far too much flippancy and superficiality in America at this time. What passes for smartness with many of us is too often a mark of the beast, an evidence of a downward instead of an upward trend. Even the New World has its historic past, with its legacy of faith and devotion, which should become a sacred possession to every true American. It has become popular with Socialist agitators in our midst to make light of every principle for which our fathers fought and died. That doctrine of freedom which began with John Knox at Geneva, and which saw its full flower with Roger Williams in Rhode Island, has at last become the possession of every citizen of the Republic. Instead of veneration for the authors of our freedom, the Socialists would have us believe that these fathers were a bunch of crooks, and that all our priceless privileges as Americans are merely bonds and shackles.

The decade of muck-raking which preceded the war prepared the way for these profaners of God and the flag. In a novel entitled, "The Gentleman From Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, there is an incident where some one speaks contemptuously of politics and Congress. The old judge expostulated,

"Minnie, I don't want to hear any more talk like that. It's the way of some papers to jibe at our great institutions, and you have been reading them, that's the trouble with you. The only criticism anyone has any business making against Congress is that it's too good for some of the men we send there. Congress is our great virtue, understand, the Congressmen are our fault."

Unfortunately we did not heed such warnings, and it was only a step from this eternal reviling of Congress to a denial of our Constitution, and a cold and critical attitude which saw nothing sacred in this land. Thus the way was prepared for those atheistic apostles of Karl Marx who today throughout this nation are engaged in the task of destroying the Republic, not by any light attack upon the superstructure, but by blasting at the Rock of Ages on which our fathers builded.

Patriotism and religion are the eternal pillars of society. By seeking to destroy these pillars, Socialism strikes at the very basis of national existence. Internationalism and anti-nationalism are two principal characteristics of Socialism.

"It was the great object of Marx," wrote Professor Lecky, "to denationalize the working classes, obliterating all feelings of distinctive patriotism, and uniting them by the bond of common interests, common aspirations, and common sympathies in a great league for the overthrow of the capitalists and the middle class."

Socialism is profoundly international, and it is forever engaged in breaking down all national boundaries and partitions. In the words of Mr. Belfort Bax, "For the Socialist the word 'frontier' does not exist. For him love of country as such is no nobler sentiment than love of class."

A true American stands for the triumph of certain high principles. Socialism is a denial of those same principles for which a loyal American would give his life. That is why Socialism and Americanism are incompatible.

When the war came the Socialist party opposed America's entrance into the struggle. They approved the allegiance to internationalism, and repudiated patriotism as an obligation. They denounced our declaration of war, and exonerated Germany. They did everything in their power to prevent the enactment of the law for conscription.

The St. Louis platform of the Socialist party, the national platform adopted April, 1917, after the declaration of war by the United States, still stands unrepudiated, unrepealed and unamended, in the official position of the party. I quote from this platform:

"The following are the measures which we believe to be of immediate practical importance, and for which we wage an especially energetic campaign:



The graves of fallen Bolsheviks outside the wall of the Kremlin in Moscow. Terrible as is the suffering of Russia, her self-abasement has cost her the sympathy of the world.

"Resistance of compulsory military training.
"Repudiation of war debts. (Liberty Loans.)
"Unalterable opposition to war just declared by the United States.

"Ruthless as the submarine war of Germany was and is, it is not an invasion of the rights of the people of the United States.

"We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States, and against the nations of the world. In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage."

"The Man Without a Country" was merely a character of fiction in the story of Edward Everett Hale. But through the efforts of Karl Marx and his apostles The Man Without a Country is becoming an alarming fact even here in America.

Russia broke the faith, and failed her Allies in the crucial hour, because she abandoned that high and potent force of patriotism, and accepted in its stead the debasing creed of internationalism.

Russia today in her ignominy affords the most abhorrent spectacle that any nation could present—a nation that stands for nothing. All true Russians, and there still are many, blush with shame at the sight of their native land, which has become the home of The Man Without a Country.

We fought Germans in the bitterest of wars, but even we who fought them must respect their soldiers who were faithful unto death, for at least they stood for something. There is no human worthy of the name of man that does not look with contempt at the spectacle of Russia today.

From Leonidas and his three hundred in the mountain passes of Thermopylae, to the Lost Battalion in the Argonne Forest, there runs that cord of brotherhood that binds the brave of all the earth. Across the far-flung centuries, a deathless devotion to home and native land is the touchstone alike of men and nations.

More menacing even than the Socialist attack upon patriotism, is their attack upon religion, for religion is ever the well-spring of patriotism, and the source of all that is noblest in life.

That atheism represents the attitude of Socialism toward religion is borne out repeatedly by its leaders. "Socialism of the present day," affirms Dr. Schaffle, "is out and out irreligious, and hostile to the church. It says, the church is only a police institution for upholding capitalism, and that it deceives the common people with a check payable in Heaven."

Socialism is opposed to religion because it assumes that man's chief end is merely a happy social life on earth, and because it attaches more importance to a man's body than it does to his brain or his spirit. Socialism concerns itself with mere clothes, while religion insists on character.

The greatest and most influential man in the history of Socialism is unquestionably Karl Marx. Marx was a pronounced atheist. Confirmation of this is found in the writings of Marx's own son-in-law, Dr. Edward Aveling, who states: "Marx was an avowed atheist." Holding as he did intensely to atheism, it is not surprising that Marx's doctrines developed an ultra-materialistic tendency.

The growth of this materialistic tendency in America must be withstood to the uttermost, if we are to defend our nation from the debasing creed of the Internationalist.

Not long ago I was in the office of Capt. A. H. Clark, one of the last of the great American clipper ship captains. The old gentleman was spinning yarns of America's glorious age afloat. In the midst of his conversation he paused and looked out of the window at the canyons and stone and steel of lower Manhattan. Then he said musingly, "You know, my lad, the only real things in this world are the things that are unseen."

That grizzled old master-mariner, who was yesterday running his *Eastling Down*, and racing the Southwest Monsoon, knew of a wider world than the skyscrapers. A little later I left Captain Clark, and entered the office of a modern New Yorker, and what an awful gulf between! The old clipper captain represented a world of infinite vistas and boundless

horizons; the other man, cramped up in his cubicle of an office, breathed a mechanical existence, with no wide skies, and no far vision.

The materialistic city man was obsessed with the idea of outward prosperity alone. A nation made up of such men is poor indeed. What are the great possessions of a nation? Its wealth and commerce? Yes, but infinitely more its immortal memories, and the wide horizons of its soul.

Athens in the age of Pericles was a port, and mart of trade, perhaps the first in Greece. But Athens was more than a port, and more than a market place; it was a city of the mind, and of the soul. When her mighty commerce waned, and her military greatness departed, Athens still remained preeminent, because of her conquests in the realm of the enkindling soul. "Revolution after revolution passed over the face of Europe, as well as of Greece, but still she was there,—Athens, the city of the mind, as radiant, as splendid, as delicate, as young, as ever she had been."

If the greatness of New York City is to survive like that of Athens, it will survive because of its citizens who can truly say, "The real things of this world are the things that are unseen."

For nearly three-quarters of a century, LESLIE'S WEEKLY has held high its motto, "In God We Trust," thus reminding the rising generations of those unseen forces, the source of our nation's strength.

The slogan, "God and the Flag," is especially needed amidst the chaos of this present hour. In a time when the world is all adrift, when so many have cast their moorings, it behooves us above all things to search our souls, and to find out those elemental principles for which we stand as men, and as a nation.

There should be no mistake about this challenge. Our fathers were stern, dogmatic, and unbending in their faith. Many today have swung to the other extreme, and pride themselves upon their catholicity, which, alas, too often is merely superficiality. The Jew and the Christian alike have wandered from the high principles of their fathers, and today what most call breadth is another name for indifference.

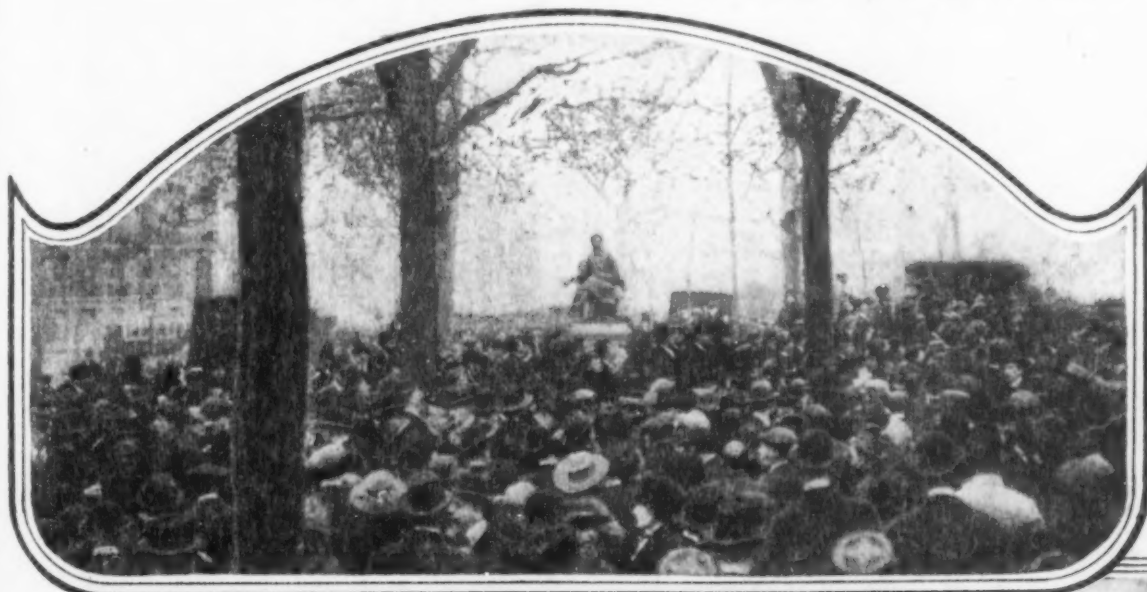
We live too much in the mere present, forgetting the continuity of the past, and of the future. The narrow breed that exists for the moment alone gives little thought to that goodness which is better than greatness. Most of them are prone to forget the welfare of their country, which should always be above the welfare of themselves.

The war came to lift us out of our selfish and self-sufficient ways, to teach us again the meaning of sacri-

Concluded on page 830

The Red Flag in Paris

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



In protest against the acquittal of Villain, the slayer of Jean Jaures, the socialist leader, thousands of members of the Federation of Labor and the Socialist party carrying red flags recently paraded in Paris and decorated the statue of Jaures shown above.



With a red cap on his head this veteran of many a parade marched near the head of the procession.



The leaders of the procession. The entire plan of the parade was evolved and carried through in a couple of days.



The procession after it had been ordered to disperse by the police, reforming on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The red flag was unfurled and in a moment the group of ten became a thousand. The song of the International arose, and then the chant "Soviet Soviet! Soviet! Bolshevik! Bolshevik! Bolshevik! Boom, boom, boom, Clemenceau!" Suddenly the police attacked from the side and the rear. It was a striking and successful bit of police efficiency. The flag, however, was not lowered until it was torn down by the crowd near the Arc de Triomphe.



The car of the socialist newspaper, the *Populaire*, which led the procession in honor of the memory of Jaures. The flowers were carried to the base of the statue erected to Jaures, and just beyond that point the long procession broke and scattered by orders of the police.



Scattered among the crowd, and especially at the spot where the procession had been ordered to disband, were groups of gendarmes, perhaps the most expert policemen in the world in handling a difficult mob.

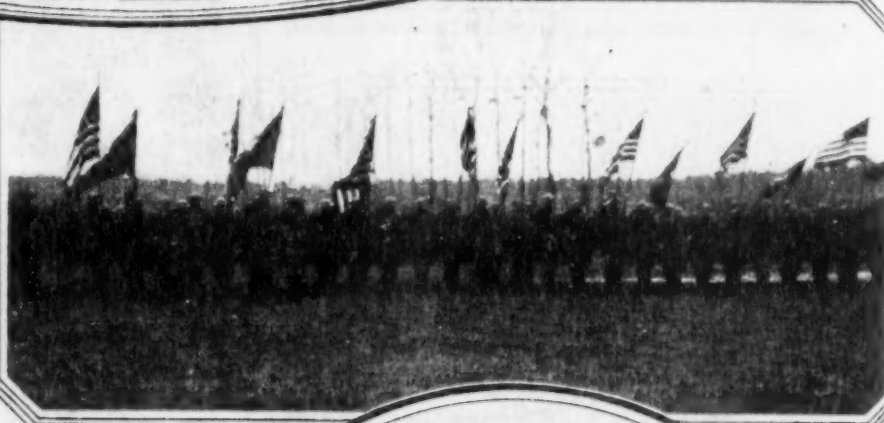
Going Home—Good-bye to France

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



Getting ready for "that" parade. A doughboy sewing a bright new "Y. D." insignia of the division on the left shoulder of the going-home issue heavy overcoat.

This and the opposite page give a pictorial story of a combat division from the review by the commander-in-chief at the embarkation area to its sailing away from France. Above the home-going of the Yankee division, General Pershing on hand to review 26,000 men. The Yankee or 26th division was made up of the New England National Guard. When it reached Boston it received an enthusiastic reception.



The final salute to Old Glory in France. Regimental standards to the front.



The final review of the Yankee Division by General Pershing. Left to right—Major-General Hale, General Pershing, Colonel Murphy and men who had won the D. S. C. Colonel Murphy's citation of his reward of the D. S. C. was so long that General Pershing smilingly said that it was altogether too long to read if the review was to finish that afternoon.



General George H. Shelton, 51st Infantry Brigade, and his staff, on the tug making for America lying at anchor off Brest. General Shelton was placed in command. The general is a West Pointer, and had his initiation in the Philippines and on the border. With the 26th Division he served at Toul, Chemins de Dames, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne.



As soon as the men are aboard ship they are divided into details, but as one of these boys said, "nobody cares what," as it is going home for sure. Nor do they kick unduly at the regulation that lifebelts must be worn for the duration of the trip. Said one of the men, "They are always telling us that we bucks won the war. That must be the reason why the officers don't have to wear belts. We are so much more valuable that we must be saved."



The actual step from the lighter into the bowels of the homeward bound ship. Into this little black hole the boys are disappearing at the rate of one a second.



Colonel Cassius M. Dowell, a fighting Yankee. Colonel Dowell was "G 3" of the 26th Division (meaning chief of operations) under Major-General Edwards, and also a field officer.



General Sherburne, one of the youngest generals of the combat divisions, who got his star at Chateau-Thierry. He was then with the 26th Division. Later he was transferred and retransferred back.

Somebody discovered a stack of steamer chairs. It did not take long to put them to the old use, same as before the war when a fee went to the steward for a place in the sun.



Major General Flagler, of the 42nd Division (Rainbow), leaving Brest to arrange for the reception. General Flagler was offered the command of the boat, but he deferred to Colonel Potts, 26th Division (Yankee), seated at his left.



They have no worries in life. Even the lion and the lamb lie down together. The sailor and the doughboy fraternize, but which is the lion depends upon the point of view.

Bartholdi's Tomb of Liberty

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France

IN the merelessness of academic art or, for that matter, in the supreme greatness of the unity of sublimity and master technic, Bartholdi, the sculptor, did not function. But in an inspiration which defies the critic he "lived his age." He dreamed of liberty, and when the Republic of the New World asked him to create an expression of his dreams, he gave to America the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." Standing at our portals the massive statue is outlined against the western sky, a symbol.

In the doughboy amateur plays now being produced on a hundred stages in France for the amusement of the crusaders waiting for their homegoing, rarely is it that the final scene does not show a vision of the statue. Its symbolism—and perhaps that is the answer to the critics—is understandable.

Bartholdi was an Alsatian, born at Colmar. In 1870 the rape of Alsace became the poignant sorrow to this dreamer of liberty. His soul found its expression in his work. He created in stone and bronze his ideal of the tomb of Alsace—a tomb of liberty, not death. It was dedicated to the heroes of 1870 who had fought and died.

The imagination conveyed may be called terrible—in that sense in which Julia Ward Howe wrote the word in the Battle Hymn of the Republic, "His terrible swift sword."

The monument—the tomb—shows a great stone slab of the grave forced upward. Pressing between the weight of the upper and nether stones is an arm. It reaches for a sword. It is the symbolic arm of Bartholdi's friends and heroes in death, but whose spirit did not die. It is a symbolism which can be understood.

The Germans allowed no such witness to the spirit of the dead and living to remain in Alsatian Colmar. It was far too terrible and inspiring an incitement and remembrance to Alsatians of their lost liberty and their dreaming hopes, hopes which were ever reaching from the tomb to grasp the sword. In January, 1916, the German military governor in Colmar ordered the monument destroyed in spite of the protests of Edouard Spittler, a member of the municipal council. The stones in the monument were then removed by patriotic citizens of the city and hidden until the armistice, whereupon Spittler was banished from the city by the German authorities. Then, after forty-four years of Alsace's slavery of the spirit, came the rebirth of freedom. As



Gen. Gouraud at the Tomb of Liberty.

an expression of this ecstasy in the understandable concreteness of physical form, Bartholdi's statue was brought forth from its hiding place to be erected on the holy ground of Colmar dedicated to its dead heroes.

What warrior of France, what "knight of the grail," should come to bring its answer to that hand ever reaching even in death for the sword of vengeance? The supreme justice of vengeance had been won. It was General Gouraud whom the Alsatians called.

The world knows General Gouraud as a fighter. He is idolized by the French. It can hardly be said that this true knight of the grail is less idolized by the Americans who served under him in those decisive days of last July. He has an extraordinary face, infinitely sad, yet of infinite belief.

For the ceremonies of the dedication, a score of Americans were invited to come to Colmar. They came from the atmosphere of the Peace Conference, which, assembled in such supreme hope, had become a mart of bickering and had lost its way in disillusionment. They came to find in this corner of Alsace a gathering of people of simple faith. The Americans became one with that crowd gathered about a tomb which had become a statue of liberty. The people stood with bared heads. When General Gouraud spoke, tears ran down their cheeks. It was an hour of emotion never to be forgotten.

Translation from the words of General Gouraud:

**** "In this tomb the genius of Bartholdi has made a symbol. Bartholdi, the sculptor of that Liberty which, standing at the port of New York, has guided across the Atlantic the Americans who have come to fight for her."

"I salute you with emotion, patriots of Alsace and of Lorraine, former soldiers of 1870, men, women, children, you who have seen the day of liberty arise, and you who have died without having had that fortune, but who died having the confidence in your hearts that that day would come."

**** "Messieurs, I have finished. But we are standing in Alsace, the country of the Marseillaise proscribed for so long a time. Let us charge ourselves, before we separate, to hold forever that song of liberty, by this tomb of that soldier who died for her."



The recent rededication at Colmar of Bartholdi's tribute to the heroes of 1870, who died in the effort to prevent the rape of Alsace by Germany.

What is Going On at Washington

GOVERNMENT ownership is slipping backward. Even the Democratic Administration which tackled this experiment so joyously under the excuse of war necessity has discovered that Government ownership consists largely of deficits and trouble. There certainly seem to be no political advantages to make up for the sleepless nights which the Party in Power spends walking the floor with railroads that can't pay higher wages without higher rates, with telegraph and telephone lines that emphasize the peril of governmental bankruptcy, and with cables that threaten to wreck the whole national party organization. But the nation really owes a debt of gratitude to Postmaster-General Burleson. No other G. O. theorist, in his wildest experiments, could have manifested half so quickly the fallacies of his theory. So the cables have been jettisoned. The land wires—both telegraph and telephone—will follow as soon as Congress can supply money enough to pay the proprietary companies for the lost profits and the damage done by Postmaster-General Burleson's short régime.

May Let Railroads Go

Will the railroads be next? There are plenty of observers in Washington who think that the Administration would be only too glad to let go. But letting go

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

Washington Correspondent of LESLIE'S

isn't easy, for the deficits which have been accumulating run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. And other millions will be needed to put the roads into the physical shape in which they were when Uncle Sam became the engineer. To turn them back to their owners without genuine legislative relief would cause an immediate financial panic. President Wilson has never taken a decided stand in favor of the Government retention of the railroads. He put the whole problem up to Congress last December just before he sailed for Paris on his first trip. But Congress didn't answer. The new Congress will be more likely to respond, and its reply seems certain to be Private Ownership and Operation. A lot of interesting stories are cropping out behind Mr. Burleson's sudden conversion to private control of the cables. His sensational acquisition of these lines after the signing of the armistice last fall, camouflaged by "backdating" the executive order to November 2, has caused the Democratic leaders much trouble. Even President Wilson does not appear to have approved it entirely.

Wilson's "May I Not" to Burleson

But Mr. Burleson's more recent difficulties, notably his clash with the telephone strikers in New England, frightened even President Wilson. For it was the President's idea—and not Mr. Burleson's—that caused the latter's precipitate retreat on the cable situation. Just what Mr. Wilson cabled Mr. Burleson is not known—although the threatened congressional investigation of the Post Office Department may some day expose it to the light of publicity. But apparently the President cabled Mr. Burleson something like this: "May I not suggest to you, in the light of the general fiasco your department is making of the wire situation, that you suggest to me that I direct you to let go of whatever you can let go, and prepare to let go of everything else as soon as Congress will let you?" Maybe the "May I not" took a more peremptory form. At any rate the relinquishment as suggested was a speedy one. Whether Mr. Burleson also will be relinquished remains to be seen. No other member of the Wilson Cabinet—past or present—has stirred up such a retinue of enemies for himself. Secretaries Bryan and Garrison, who left because of serious differences with the President, went out

Concluded on page 816

Baseball's Progress Will Not Halt

By EDWIN A. GOEWY

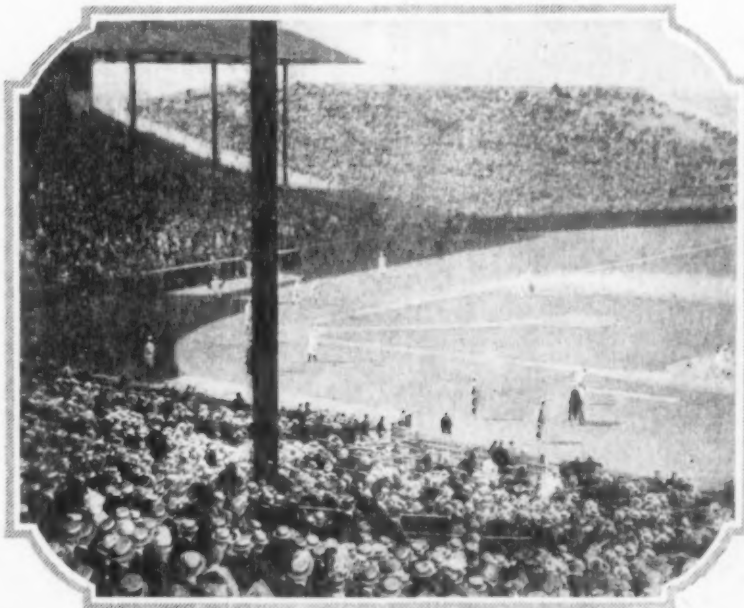
THAT the Federal League did more harm to baseball than any agency at all identified with the national pastime in many years, and that its demise was the best thing which has happened in sport in many a decade, is the opinion of not a few lovers of the game.

But, though the remains of what to me was a ghastly jest upon a most splendid pastime have been buried deep in the graveyard of unfulfilled hopes, the specter of the defunct outfit still stalks. Though the Federal organization has passed on and beyond, its flitting ghost may serve a useful purpose if it acts as a warning that the American public will not, *en masse*, patronize those things put forward as "just as good" articles and make them financially profitable ventures.

The Federal League started out with the announcement that it would travel in high all the way, but it finished with a blowout which made the noise of a "big Bertha" sound like a baby's rattle by comparison. It was one of the most conspicuous fizzles in modern sport, and the money sunk in trying to popularize the aggregation ran into startling figures. Considering that the men who furnished the backing were from those who had achieved unusual success in the world of business, their lamb-like faith in the hopeless undertaking was astounding. I recollect a talk I had with one of the heads of the Feds at the time when the handwriting on the wall was apparent and the outfit was grasping wildly at straws to keep afloat. It was when the league was madly tossing chips into the pot and bluffing with a threat to build a ball park in New York. With a straight face the gentleman explained in detail what the Feds' intentions were, including a scheme to sell a certain number of admissions at ten cents.

I suggested that in a city where persons paid from twenty-five cents to one dollar to get their hats back from the check boys, ten-cent baseball hardly would be an argument for the success of the struggling league. Well, New York never had ten-cent baseball, for it was not long ere the sports coroner pronounced the outfit officially dead.

The big league pathway is not paved with gold, and successful butchers, bakers and candlestick makers will not necessarily become money-making baseball magnates.



A week-day game at the field of the Boston Braves. It requires crowds like this right along to make major league baseball profitable.

While it is flattering to the fans and good advertising for any city to be represented in major baseball, it takes many things, including proper geographical location, a large transient population and many thousands of sport-loving natives who have no afternoon employment or can leave what they have when they choose to make a team a financial success.

At the time the Feds threatened to invade New York the organization really was in a most precarious condition. The American League favored fighting it to a

finish, but some of the National's owners were timorous and insisted upon a settlement, the third league retiring for a money consideration, said to be about \$500,000, but probably less. The payments agreed upon were supposed to reimburse the Fed backers for some of their losses and definitely wind up the affair.

However, the backers of the Baltimore Feds alleged that they had not been taken care of in the "peace agreement," and brought suit against the forces of organized baseball and some of the Fed leaders to whom it had been agreed that money should be paid, alleging damages amounting to \$300,000. It also was charged by the complainants that organized baseball was operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The case was tried recently in a Federal court in the District of Columbia, and the jury which heard the evidence fixed damages in the sum of \$80,000. This sum will be trebled in the event of the decision being sustained in the highest court.

As the case now stands, organized baseball, after a legal trial, has been held to have violated the anti-trust law, but the leading men of organized baseball are not going to be stamped by the decision. The good, old national pastime will move along in the immediate future just about as it has in the past, and the adverse finding will be fought to the highest court. Already a motion has been filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court requesting a new trial.

The defense, during the trial, alleged that the Sherman law had not been violated because baseball wasn't a trade or commodity but a national sport. Baseball men who have reviewed the testimony in the recent trial appear to think that several important points were overlooked. No reference was made to the fact that last summer the War Department, in forcing the work-or-fight order, pronounced baseball non-essential and practically put the sport out of business on Labor Day. Secretary Baker, in explaining his ruling, contended that baseball was not a necessity for the public welfare and that all forms of sport should be abandoned for the remaining period of the war.

Concluded on page 830

Important Work for the Extra Session

By JOHN C. PETERS

WHILE the extra session of Congress will be called primarily to enact necessary appropriation bills which failed at the last session, it will not be limited to appropriations. Attention will be given at first to the bills that failed, which total nearly \$4,000,000,000. But, while the House, which must act first, is busy with the preparation of the appropriation bills, the Senate undoubtedly will devote its time almost exclusively to the discussion of the League to Enforce Peace and the other Peace Conference problems. So great is the volume of business facing the session, including foreign relations, that the extra session undoubtedly will run on through until the date for the regular session in December. Some of the most important matters to be considered are the following:

Public Utilities. Legislation will be passed returning the railroads and wires to private ownership. An important element in the railroad situation is the character of Senator Cummins's views. He will be chairman of the Senate committee to handle this legislation. He is working very closely and sympathetically with Mr. Paul M. Warburg and favors a return to private management, with combination possible, but strong Federal supervision. Congressman Esch, who will be chairman of the House committee, has a similar attitude. President Wilson's political advisers are completely disillusioned as to government operation and will not urge any radical plan. All developments point to constructive legislation that will rank in soundness with the Federal Reserve Act. The wires will be taken back from Burleson very promptly. Merchant marine legislation will be adopted, but Hurley's program will be materially altered. His suggestion of private management instead of government ownership is favored.

Industrial Relations. President Wilson has made a

very close study of the British labor situation and of the methods evolved in England for handling industrial relations problems. It is indicated that he may have a number of advanced ideas for suggestion to Congress when he returns. The President probably will submit to Congress a comprehensive program for industrial legislation in line with progressive tendencies. In this connection, it is suggested that you read very carefully the Whitley Report.

Army Legislation. The War Department's plan for a standing army of 500,000 will be taken up. There will be a strong drive for some form of universal training. Republicans will advance a different plan from the Department's, involving more extensive military training.

Anti-Trust Legislation and Business Legislation. Legislation to control the packing industry will come up. It is questionable whether any substantial amendments to the Sherman law will be passed, although there will be a discussion of the matter. This entire matter is formative, with a disposition existing to liberalize business laws. Chairman Colver of the Federal Trade Commission has gone abroad to confer with President Wilson regarding Webb law protests and suggested changes in this and Trade Commission law.

Postal Zone Law. This law will probably be repealed. President Wilson will not oppose repeal, as he was in favor of it at last session, although his views were transmitted from Paris too late to have effect here.

The Tariff. Senator Penrose and Congressman Fordney both favor protective legislation at next session. It is reported that President Wilson may favor some higher schedules not only for good effect on business but also

because of revenue needs. It is hardly likely, however, that he would sign such a bill as Fordney and Penrose will draft. Senator Simmons, retiring Democratic chairman, shares the view of Republican leaders that anti-dumping legislation must be passed.

Investigations. While there is much newspaper talk of investigations by the next Congress, it is a fact that the main points of departmental expenditures and war policy were closely scrutinized by the regular committees of Congress which held hearings almost continuously throughout the war. At these hearings the Republican members of the committees had every opportunity to bring out points which they had in mind, which would indicate that the main facts already have been developed. It is also true that the attention of Congress and the country will be focused on reconstruction problems, which will tend to abate the volume of investigations that might be launched for political reasons.

Miscellaneous. The water power bill will come up again and may be adopted. The coal and oil land leasing bill will come up, and new census legislation will be necessary. Changes in the revenue law regarding income and other taxes are to be expected, although it is impossible to predict their character.

While developments at this time point to constructive legislation on nearly all matters to be taken up, it is important to consider the possibility that both the Republican Congress and the Democratic Administration may make real concessions to industrial agitation and the so-called Bolshevik tendencies. All of the politicians, on the eve of a national campaign, are on the alert in this matter. Most of them recognize that while American opinion is less radical than that of Europe, these tendencies may change and necessitate a highly conciliatory attitude.



Safe!

Wherever you find men whose safety depends upon their sure-footedness you'll find Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.

Cat's Paws are the *different* heels—and the difference is due to a little device called the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping and makes them wear longer.



CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

Ask your dealer to attach a pair of Cat's Paws to your shoes. You'll like them—not only because of their safety—but because they are so springy, they cushion the pavements to your tread, absorb the jar of walking, and leave you fresh at the end of a hard day.

That Cat's Paw Heels have no holes to track mud or dirt is an added good feature.

Be sure you ask for and see that you get Cat's Paws.

Black, white or tan. For men, women and children. *All dealers.*

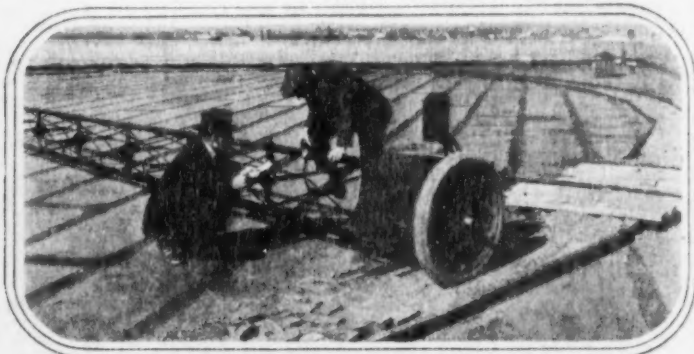
FOSTER RUBBER COMPANY
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



Tires in good condition add largely to the value of the second-hand car. Tire manufacturers give their products the most severe tests imaginable; sometimes by thousands of miles of cross-country running, and again by laboratory tests. This illustrates the ingenious track over which certain tires to be tested are run when attached to a wheel mounted on the end of a revolving arm. A weight corresponding to the load to be carried by the tire in service is placed on the end of this arm, and the surface of the track is composed of concrete, broken rocks, bricks, and all kinds of obstructions and depressions which would be encountered in ordinary touring. Even a grade on which a brake must be used is one of the features of this testing device, and the punishment to which a tire may be subjected on the roof of this factory building may be equal to many thousands of miles of transcontinental travel.

HOW MUCH IS YOUR OLD CAR WORTH?

PROBABLY one-half of what you think it should bring—if you are trying to turn it in as partial payment for a new car. On the other hand, it may be worth almost the value that you attribute to it if you turn salesman yourself and dispose of it to a friend, or advertise in the local papers after it has been put in good condition.

A peculiar condition exists in the used-car market. The great demand for passenger cars which cannot possibly be filled this spring or early summer has enabled the dealers to pick and choose their customers in many instances, and to do business only with those who are willing to make a "clean deal" in which no used car figures as a portion of the purchase price. Or, if the used car is traded in, it will be taken at so small a proportion of its actual value that the dealer can be assured of a slight profit above his carrying charges and overhauling expense.

But these very conditions which have enabled the dealer to assert his independence and real business ability in demanding a fair price for his goods have created a healthy market for used cars among the prospective purchasers who do not care to be forced to wait several months for the delivery of new cars. People who a few years ago never thought of themselves as future automobilists are today buying cars. Such purchasers are anxious to experiment with a used car in good condition, and are willing to receive their driving lessons and first year's experience with a machine which would not suit the more fastidious fancy of the seasoned motorist. The lower investment represented by such a car enables the novice to learn his likes and dislikes and to buy his new car a year or so later with positive opinions already formed, and with no serious depreciation entailed in the resale of his used automobile.

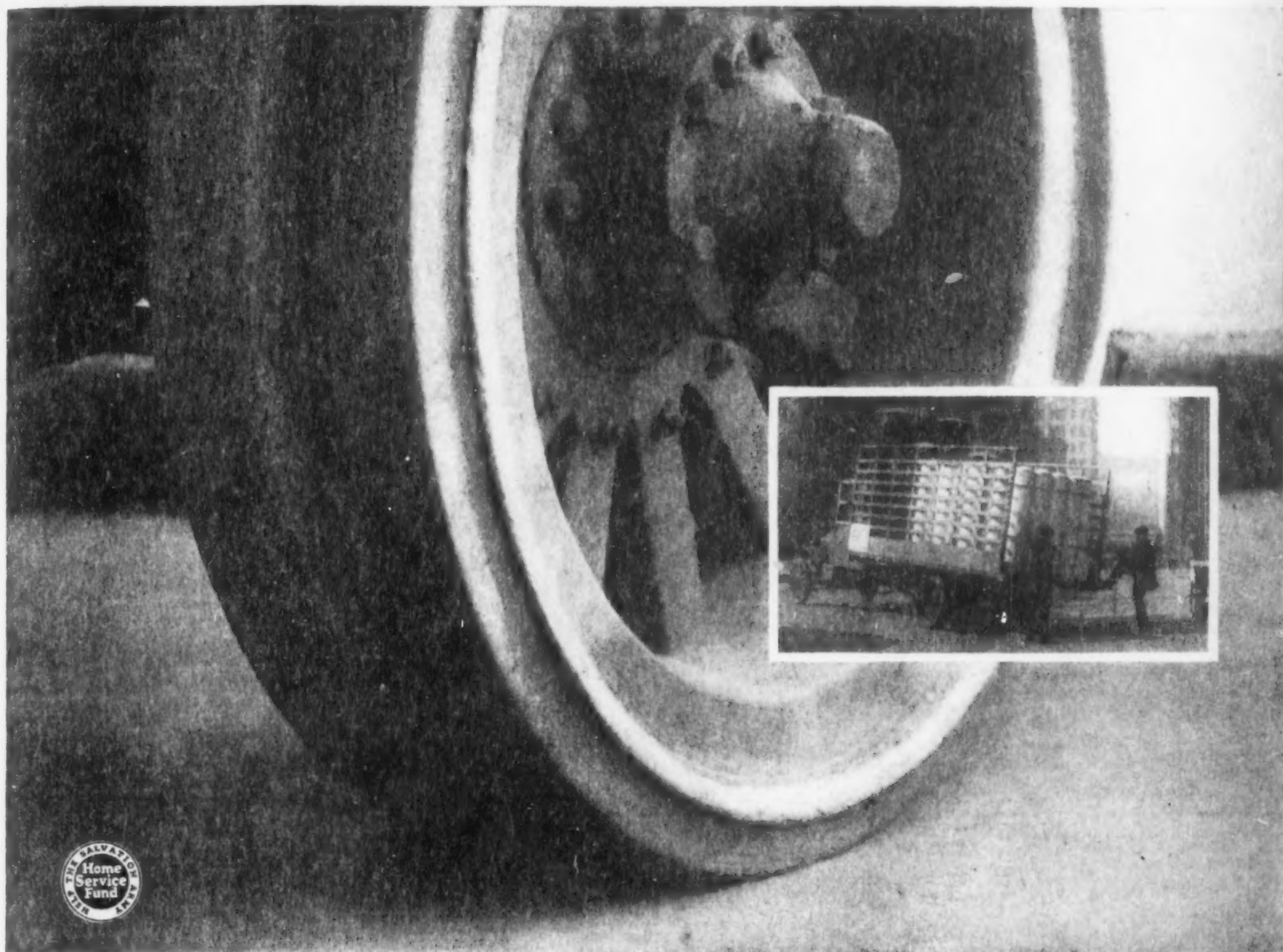
Few motorists realize the expense connected with the maintenance of a used-car department, and feel that if a car is taken in exchange at a value of \$500 off the list price on a new vehicle, and again is sold for \$500, the dealer has come out even on the transaction. But the overhead expenses in a used-car department are tremendous. Special salesmen must be employed; the used cars occupy space for which the dealer probably pays a high rental and which could be used for the storage of new cars; every used car requires some attention, even though it may not be as expensive as repainting and overhauling;

and the loss of interest represented by the money invested in a stock of used cars, which could not be turned over as rapidly as fresher merchandise, makes this department a business liability rather than an asset. Furthermore, the banker with whom the automobile dealer may negotiate loans, keeps tab on the dealer's stocks of unsold used cars and judges his client's business ability by his reputation in this direction. No indeed, the automobile dealer has learned from experience the danger of long trades, and after the well-nigh disastrous consequences attending many of these previous to the war, vows that he will not voluntarily return to such conditions. Were it not for the tremendous demand created by our entrance into the war and the ensuing restricted production of many types, some of those dealers who, today, are handling nothing but "clean sales" would be out of business—ruined solely by the number of unsold used cars on the salesroom floor.

Therefore, those of you who are expecting "to go shopping" for a new car and hope to place your order with the dealer who will grant you the highest price on your old car taken in exchange are doomed to either disappointment or a bad bargain. The only dealer who will allow you the price which you probably think your car to be worth is the one in the exceptional condition who is stocked up with a number of new cars greater than he feels can be easily disposed of. Of course, it is possible that such a condition arises from too optimistic foresight as to the probable demand, and this has resulted in an oversupply of new cars. On the other hand, the logical conclusion would point to a difficulty in the sale of the car in question which made the dealer anxious to consider almost any offer tendered him whereby he could dispose of his stock.

Our advice to you, therefore, is, first to select in your mind's eye, a new car which, from the standpoint of reputation, size, price, and performance, represents the ultimate of your motoring desires; and go to the dealer for that car prepared to pay the full amount, using your old car, not as a bait, but as a business proposition on which you should expect the dealer to allow you only the amount which you know he could receive instantly in a resale. Then, if this amount is not as great as the value which you feel your used car should bring, make the purchase of your new machine

Concluded on page 814



Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"FIVE Goodyear Solid Tires, which have passed the 50,000-mile mark on one of our trucks, undoubtedly will last another year and give us a total of 75,000 miles of continuous service. Their treads are still $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Due to an accident, the sixth tire in the set had to be removed at 50,000 miles; otherwise it, too, unquestionably would be delivering like the other five today. Our experience with Goodyear Solid Tires makes it easy for us to realize why so many truck owners specify Goodyears,"—J. J. Callahan, Local Manager, John Wood Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, New York.

Thus far a total of 300,000 miles of service have been delivered by the set of six Goodyear Solid Tires described above.

Yet it is apparent that even this extraordinary figure will be increased because the present condition of five of these tires indicates that each will run 75,000 miles—the sixth having been injured as the result of a collision.

When the un-retouched photograph above was taken, all five Goodyear Solid Tires had traveled 50,000 miles and still all were as smooth and thick with rubber as the two shown here.

Although these Goodyear Solid Tires have consistently carried heavy loads of boilers and tanks over cobblestone

pavements and into plumbers' scrap-strewn storage yards, they offer little evidence of having done so much hard work.

Certainly the appearance of the veterans affords visual proof of their freedom from chipping and shredding, a feature broadly noted in Goodyear Solid Tires.

While the mileage given here is unusual, it is well to observe that it has been equaled and even surpassed by other users of these stalwarts.

Their reports of high average scores plainly show what Goodyear Solid Tires plus intelligent care can do, and thus draw important attention to the effectiveness of Goodyear methods of solid tire manufacture.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR  **AKRON**

Always keep a Daylo in the pocket of your car!



As necessary in night motoring as the headlight

Is the rear tire flat?

What the deuce is making that engine sputter?

Has somebody been monkeying with the carburetor?

What does this Chinese guide book say?

Is that a dodo in the fence corner?

Does that sign read "Snitzburg" or "Podunk"?

Daylo is guaranteed to multiply the joys and convenience of night riding. Made in 77 styles.

The Light that says:
—"There it is!"

All Eveready dealers
are now well stocked

With that long-lived



Tungsten Battery

IMPORTANT

For your protection the
registered name:

EVEREADY
DAYLO

is stamped on the end cap.
Accept no substitutes.

2638, 2651, 2632, 2634,
2639 are styles especially
suitable for use on auto-
mobiles.

Rider Agents Wanted

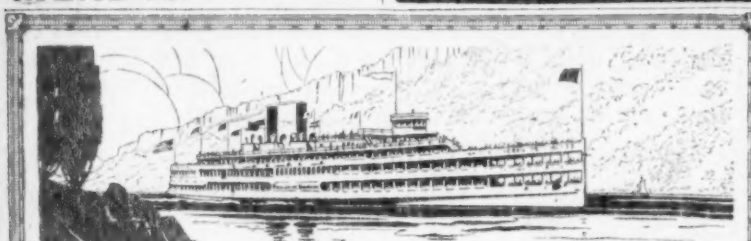
Everywhere to ride and exhibit
the new **Ranger** "Motorbike" com-
pletely equipped with electric light
and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank,
coaster-brake, mud guards and
anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other
styles, colors and sizes in the fa-
mous "Ranger" line of bicycles.
DELIVERED FREE on approval
and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for big
free catalog and particulars of our
factory-direct-to-buyer marvelous
offers and terms.
TIRES Lamps, Horns, Wheels,
Sundries, and parts for
all bicycles—at half usual prices.
SEND NO MONEY but tell us
exactly what you need. Do not buy until you
get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. L-174 CHICAGO



AEROLUX

Ventilating PORCH SHADES

Transform your porch into a cool,
shady, outdoor room at small ex-
pense. They shut out heat and
glare but let in cooling breezes.
No other shades like them.
Send For This Book—Free
It will show you how others have made
their porches cozy, attractive, home like
—and give you valuable suggestions for
beautifying your porch.
THE AEROSHADE COMPANY
897 Oakland Ave., Waukegan, Wis.



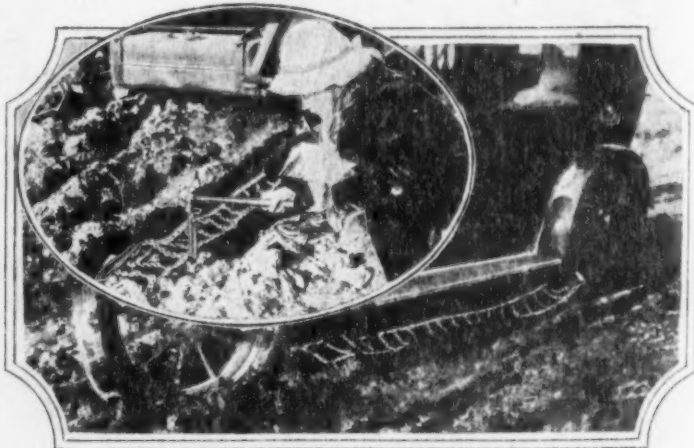
Hudson River by Daylight

Each turn discloses new views of rolling hills and towering mountains. Each mile of river-shore presents a more delightful picture. Through service between New York and Albany as well as ideal one-day outings. Daily including Sunday. Season opens May 24th.

Hudson River Day Line Desbrosses Street Pier
New York City

Motor Department

Concluded from page 812



An ingenious device for pulling a stalled car out of mud under its own power. The pins driven into the road at the further end of the chain hold the latter in place so that, as the wheel turns, it moves forward instead of slipping. By the time it reaches the end of the chain, the latter has wrapped itself around the tire ready for application without the necessity of raising the car with a jack, as shown in the cut below.

a cash transaction, and have your old car tuned up and painted, if necessary. Then advertise it for sale at a price of from 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. of what it would cost to duplicate a car of that model and that equipment today. Such a car should prove a bargain to the man mentioned earlier in this discussion, who is willing to use a second-hand car for his preliminary motoring experience. If you live in a smaller town it would probably be better that you should not sell this car to a personal friend; otherwise you may be held responsible in his mind for whatever defects may eventually appear in the car, even though they may be due solely to his ignorance of operating and driving principles.

But, whatever success or failure you may have with the sale of your old car, you may rest assured that your purchase of your new car represents a better bargain for having paid the full price and the consequent more extensive service obligations entailed by the dealer. Beggars cannot be choosers, and the man who drives a sharp bargain in the purchase of a new car cannot expect the advice and service from the dealer whose none-too-wide margin of profit has been cut by an exorbitant allowance on the old car.

Questions of General Interest

Adjustment of Contact Points

T. J. D.: "I notice that the contact points of my circuit-breaker look to be badly burned and that there is a considerable spark or arc when the contact is broken. I have tried to dress these down with a file, but the arcing still continues."

A fine file is better than emery paper for the purpose in question. However you should be certain to see that the surfaces which come in contact are absolutely parallel, so that contact will be made over the entire area. Probably the cause of the arcing is an improper dressing down of one of the surfaces, which allows only an edge or, possibly, the center to come in contact.

Cause of Burned Out Bearing

C. J. K.: "Upon starting my car the other morning I noticed a heavy thumping sound which was soon followed by more quiet running, but a heavy vibration of the engine. When the crank case was removed to discover the difficulty I found that the connecting-rod bearing of the first cylinder had been literally 'chewed to pieces,' with the connecting rod twisted out of shape, and the piston broken. Evidently, this one bearing heated and seized, but the remaining bearings were in good condition, and there seemed to be plenty of oil in the reservoir. How would you account for the fact that only one bearing was damaged?"

If you are sure that there was plenty of oil in the reservoir and if you had not previously been driving the car up a steep hill, it is possible that the oil scoop on the lower half of the connecting-rod bearing had become clogged. This would prevent the

oil from reaching the surfaces of that particular bearing with the result that it would heat and seize, as seems to have occurred in your case. The failure to drain the crank case and clean it out with kerosene every 800 or 1,000 miles might cause this difficulty. If you had been driving your car up a steep hill, an insufficient supply of oil might assert itself in the first cylinder before causing difficulty in any of the others on account of the tendency of the oil to flow back to the oil-pan depressions under the rear cylinders.

Cause of Rim Squeaks

H. B. T.: "The rims on my car squeak badly, even though I have tightened the lugs as much as possible. What is the cause of this, and how may it be remedied?"

Some of the screws holding the lugs in place may have been bent downward toward the rim of the wheel, so that maxi-



After the car has pulled itself out to the end of the chain as described above, the chain is already wrapped around the wheel ready for application.

mum pressure does not occur when they are tightened. Equal contact must take place all around, and if the rim is sprung so that pressure is greater at one point than at another, a wedge of heavy leather or rubber should be inserted in the latter lug before it is tightened.

Effect of Damp Weather on the Coil

T. L. T.: "I have noticed that, after my car has been standing in the rain for some period, it starts with great difficulty. On one occasion the engine would not start at all until after three or four hours. What is the cause of this?"

It is probable that your coil or high tension ignition wires became soaked through. High tension current will leak through damp insulation. You could have remedied the difficulty by removing the coil and putting it in a warm place, although it should not be subjected to heat so intense as to melt the wax or paraffine with which it is filled.

When Fate and Fire Throw Dice

A TINY SPARK, a sputtering flame—then a raging furnace of heat, fire and destruction; another town or perhaps a whole city desolated, gutted; wiped completely off the earth; victims of the red scourge!

When will it stop?

By some weird schedule, yet with remarkable accuracy, fate and fire pick their path—and it's usually across the inflammable roofs of a community. And what is to halt the progress of roof-to-roof fires unless it is a roofing which *resists* fire and stops its spread?

Such roofings are of Johns-Manville Asbestos, a mineral which satisfies every roofing requirement as to durability and economy, and, in addition, adds the supreme quality of fire-protection.

When the greatness of Johns-Manville contribution to a "fire-safe America" is fully realized, there will be a better understanding of ASBESTOS, a clearer appreciation of its uses—and, most important of all, there will be fewer fires.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings are made in many forms so that now every building can have the protection it needs. Johns-Manville Asbestos and Colorblende Shingles for homes. Johns-Manville Brooks and Flexstone Ready Asbestos Roofing, for sloping roofs or large permanent buildings. Johns-Manville Built-Up Roofing for all flat surfaces, and Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofings for skeleton frame buildings.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., NEW YORK CITY
10 FACTORIES—BRANCHES IN 63 LARGE CITIES



Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak-proof
ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make brakes safe
FIRE
PREVENTION
PRODUCTS

JOHNS MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Finest Burley Tobacco
Mellow-aged till perfect
+ a dash of Chocolate



"Your Nose Knows"



Have You Tried the New "TEA-FOIL" PACKAGE?

It's soft and pliable—decreases in size as the tobacco is used—tobacco does not cake in the package—no digging it out with the finger. Keeps the tobacco in even better condition than tin. Now, don't you owe it to yourself to buy a package and give Tuxedo a trial?—

Not quite as much tobacco as in the tin, but—

10c

RIZ LA CROIX—the lightest, thinnest, finest, strongest cigarette papers in all the world. Roll a Tuxedo cigarette with RIZ LA CROIX.

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
 INCORPORATED

What is Going On at Washington

Concluded from page 810

with no such general acclaim as would greet the heaving overboard of the postal pilot of the ship of Democratic state. There seems to be considerable doubt whether the world can ever be made safe enough for this Democrat.

The Courage of Leonard Wood

It took courage for General Leonard Wood to tell the Committee of the American Bar Association that he opposed the program of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel T. Ansell for appellate army tribunals to review general court-martial findings. The fight which Colonel Ansell made against military autocracy has met with a popular response, and there seemed to be plenty of sympathy in Congress for his views. This, of course, was based on the startling disclosures that had been made concerning the injustice inflicted in hundreds of court-martial proceedings. But General Wood is a soldier who thinks things out carefully, and the country, as well as Congress and the American Bar Association, will be greatly impressed by his views. After the order which kept this world-famous soldier out of the trenches, he certainly will not be accused of trying to protect the army authorities at Washington from the penalties for their shortcomings. He is merely a soldier doing his duty as he sees it. He was asked his opinion and he gave it. He said:

The fundamental defect in our procedure is not so much in the machinery we have today as it is in the rigid carrying out of orders. In the first place, there should be a more thorough investigation before cases are brought to trial. There should be a larger use of disciplinary means, such as withholding passes. The Judge Advocate should not be, as he is now, a prosecuting attorney for the Government; we ought to evolve a method by which he presents the Government's case but sees that all facts to the interest of the accused are presented to the court, especially in important cases in war times like these where we had men new to military life to deal with. Back of it all there is another defect, that of sending too many men to trial, and that comes almost entirely from the "human element," from not knowing how to handle men.

Wants No Thaw Cases in Army

What a good commanding general can do to reduce court-martial cases was shown by the records of Camp Funston, where General Wood had just completed training a second division of 30,000 men. This task had taken six months and eight days, with only thirty-two general courts-martial. Even these, thought General Wood, might have been further reduced. But he opposed a multiplicity of appellate tribunals in military cases. "We don't want the haggling of the civil courts," the khaki-clad general told the assembled lawyers. "We don't want any Harry Thaw cases in the army. Give us simple and direct justice."

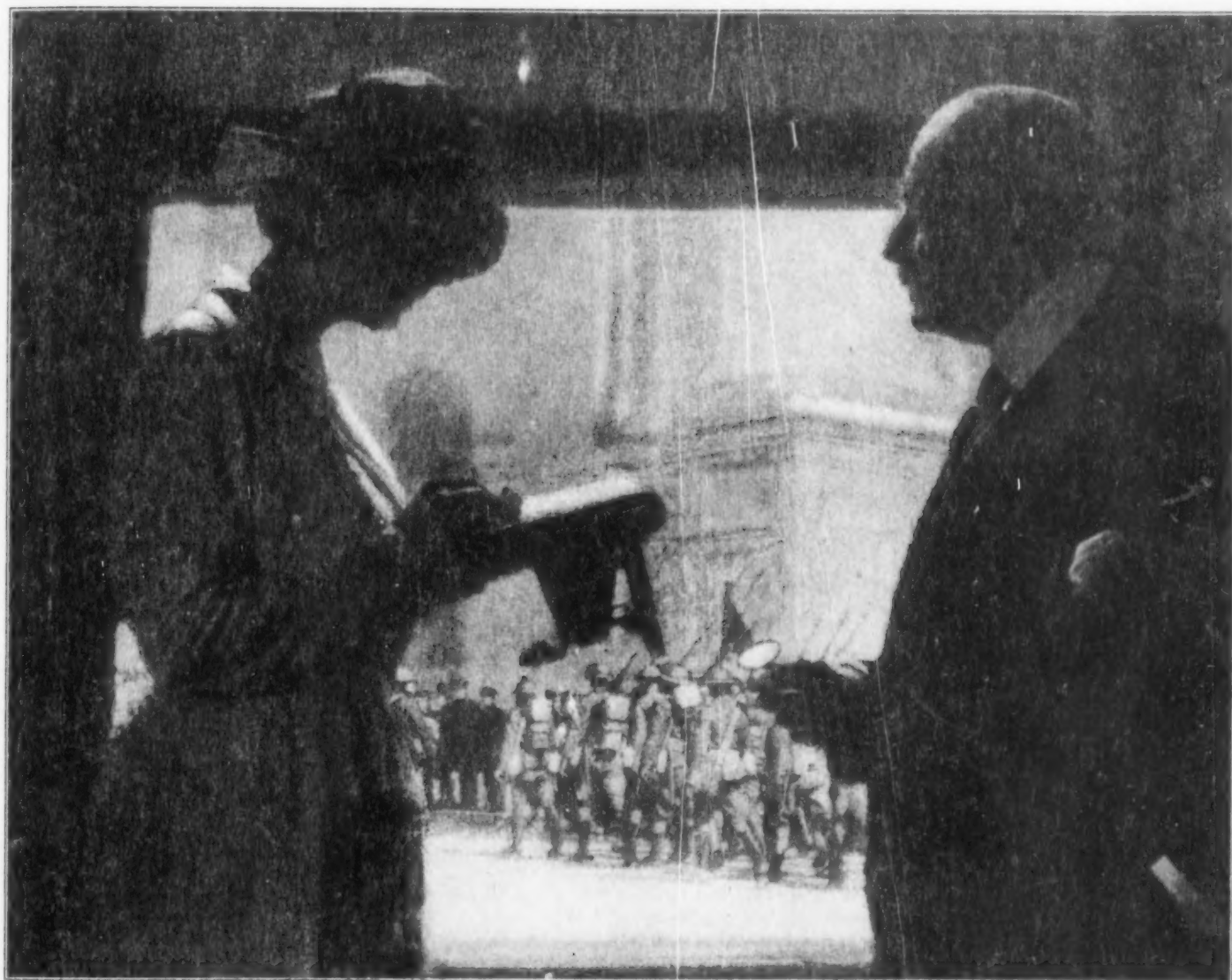
Why Keep the War Labor Board?

Every week or so the country is harassed by the rumor that the National War Labor Board may resign. Nor can we hear many loud or insistent demands that it stay in power. It has been the wartime field of activity for former President Taft, who has served from the beginning as one of its joint chairmen. Basil M. Manly is the other chairman now, having succeeded Frank P. Walsh, who had gone to Paris to help in securing the freedom of Ireland. The board's chief claim to fame has been its record for raising wages. That was the alchemist's touch by which it decided most of the labor disputes which came before it. These increases totaled more than \$232,000,000 on the annual payrolls of the country, to say nothing of the decreases in the working days which it ordered without a corresponding decrease in pay. It reviewed 1244 industrial disputes, affecting approximately 2,000,000 workmen.

Another function it exercised liberally and repeatedly was to order the reinstatement of workers who had been discharged for joining labor unions, practically always with retroactive pay. Few cases showed better the general attitude of the board toward union labor than the ruling it made in the case of the Maryland Pressed Steel Company of Hagerstown, Md. It made public a bitter denunciation of this company because it failed to adjust its grievances with a committee of the plant workers. This failure, said the board, was "so flagrant a breach of good faith that it can not pass over the case without expressing severe condemnation of such conduct on the part of the company." Then it turned out that the board had not even examined the "breach of good faith." A month later it explained that it had acted hastily, for it learned that the committee of the company's workers had not submitted their original demands at all. Instead, the committee waited until four days after the armistice was signed and demanded peremptorily the recognition of the union, the reinstatement of all union men laid off—although the armistice had cut down the company's payroll by 50 per cent.—and the payment of these men for full time lost, not only at the increased pay but also retroactive to May 10, 1918, instead of September 6, the date of the original demands. To emphasize the peremptoriness of these demands, the employees' committee insisted that they must be accepted by the company at once and without discussion. Did the War Labor Board apologize to the company for its intemperate condemnation? No. It merely set forth the facts, with a declaration that the failure of the negotiations "was not due to the action of the company." Then it recommended that the company give these men a 5 per cent. increase in pay!

Fear an American Trade Invasion

A considerable volume of protest from foreign countries has been lodged against the Webb Export Association Law. The first protest came from Argentina. That was several months ago. Recently these protests have come in in increasing number and from countries where the foreign trade of the United States is large. These protests have been referred to the Federal Trade Commission to which is delegated the administration of the Webb law. Chairman Colver of the Commission has sailed for France to advise President Wilson in regard to the matter. There are indications that the issue thus raised has come up at the Peace Conference. Some nations possibly have suggested that the policy expressed in the Webb law is violative of the principles of fairness which the United States has sought to have recognized in all matters coming before the Peace Conference. The argument is that it is inconsistent for the United States, as the principal advocate of the removal of economic barriers and the free and uninterrupted relations between countries, to subject her foreign customers to a form of combination and trade restraint which she forbids in her domestic trade. Just how far this matter has developed it is difficult to ascertain because of the extreme secrecy which surrounds it. It is indicated, however, that the Trade Commission regards it as of great importance. The issue thus raised may be the result of foreign trade propaganda intended to diminish the prestige of American business houses in foreign markets and to obstruct the efforts of American houses to expand their trade in these markets, particularly in South America. The important element of good-will involved makes it necessary that all newly-formed export associations inquire into the subject very fully, especially with a view of ascertaining if there is any possibility of a serious effort to repeal the Webb law.



The Day That Will Never Come Again.

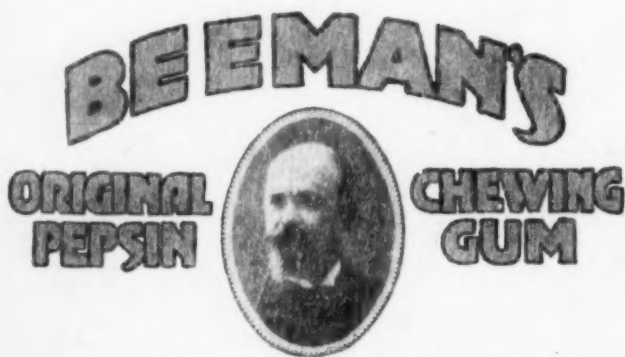
The boys are home. Eyes front and chins up, crusaders all, hardened veterans in a glorious cause they tramp, tramp, tramp past your point of vantage.

Your heart becomes a trip hammer; you join wildly in the cheers; you thrill with a great love, a love of country and a love for the men who have saved the world. This day marks an epoch whose events you are privileged to witness; it is a day that will never come again.

It is all worth far more than merely *seeing*—it is worth *saving*. Pictures from your point of vantage—just as you saw it—that recall the glory and the greatness of it all—these will keep it fresh and vivid, will bring back the thrill and breathless glow even when memory alone can scarce recall the scene.

And on each negative you may have, not merely the picture story, but the date and title, the full authentic history—with an Autographic Kodak.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., *The Kodak City*



Indigestion is the most universal of human complaints

IT is rare to find a successful American business man or woman who has not suffered more or less from some slight form of indigestion, causing distress after eating.

To many an individual, dyspepsia is the price of success—the direct result of neglecting—often abusing—one's digestion, eating hurriedly, irregularly and under high mental strain.

And yet how greatly the consequences of this neglect could be reduced by the routine, systematic use of my original pepsin chewing gum for ten to twenty minutes after every meal. An adequate flow of saliva would be assured, the digestive processes aided and nerve tension relaxed, with its essential improvement in the gastric blood supply.

In a word, chewing Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum will bring prompt relief to many a sufferer—and in a manner pleasant, safe and convenient.

J. C. Beeman



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

New York Cleveland Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

Frenzied Finance Among the Bolshevists

Continued from page 802

new shaving-stick and a picture-postcard. "Four rubles, *psaltzu*." You fish out that fifteen rubles from the "Zolotoi Roq" and offer four of them. The clerk looks at the money, then lifts shoulders and eyebrows. What is the matter? The rubles are good only at the "Zolotoi Roq." You demur. But for you an argument in Russian is a fearsome thing. "Oh, well, *nichyoo*." (You are acquiring already the native frame of mind!) And as you have no other small change—you will grow wiser later!—out comes another precious twenty-ruble imperial.

And what do you get this time? Imperial rubles good elsewhere in town? *Niet!* You receive sixteen exquisitely new rubles which have just come off the presses of that particular shop, and—they are good only at that shop!

Being an officer, you are blessed with many pockets. So now you plot out, as it were, your khaki façade. The upstairs right hand, as Batrie would say, becomes the imperial pocket; the upstairs left is sacred to your American money; while the downstairs, right and left, is given over respectively to the "Zolotoi Roq" and the shaving-stick store. In other words, you are a walking bank for at least two establishments in that town. You are virtually holding some of their money in escrow. You may have it, but eventually it will belong to them. And it will be your fate to wear out your field boots carrying that money back to the place of its redemption. Yes, the light has dawned upon you—your lower pockets are mortgaged!

It is probably at this point in your Siberian monetary education that you wish on your soul that you had brought along your own little printing-press. (And you feel sure that you could have produced better-looking rubles than even General Howat's American-made ones—with their pictures of a lightning express.) But lacking the press, a supply of cigar-store certificates from home would come in handy. For you learn that the doughboys have already successfully put into circulation the pink coupons of a certain popular cigarette!

But the monetary problem in Vladivostok is comparatively simple. This is borne in upon you when you leave the city for the interior. (If you leave on one of the innumerable Russian holidays, and all the shops are shut up, you must overeat at the "Zolotoi Roq" to get rid of that currency, but you must carry away with you the paper belonging to the closed shops.) For once en route, you begin to acquire various kinds of Bolshevik money. And some of this money is good only in its particular zone. If you pass out of that zone without knowing it, you find that money worthless.

So travel through any single province is as complicated, from the standpoint of money, as if you had been passing through several different countries. Suppose the same conditions obtained in the United States. In going from New York to Philadelphia, you would have to get rid of your New York money in exchange for Philadelphia money—if you could. (Less discount for exchange.) When you reach Trenton, you wish to buy a sandwich. But the vendor will not take your Philadelphia money. So you offer a coupon off a Liberty bond—value five dollars—and receive in change some Trenton money, good only in Trenton. It is either that or go without the sandwich! If you travel as far as New Orleans, you have eleven kinds of money, no one kind of which has any value to you.

Returning from the Trans-Baikal, I saw a sick man attempt to purchase a bottle of milk from farm women who had set up a little market near the Androvka station. The women were peasants. Their heads were wrapped in old shawls. In the sixty-

degrees-below-zero temperature, their breath came like plumes of white smoke from their nostrils. They looked at the sick man's money and folded their arms, refusing to take it. "But it is good in Nikolsk," he pleaded. "Then go to Nikolsk and spend it," they returned. Shivering and hungry, the sick man climbed back into the coupé of his car. His pockets were full and his stomach was empty! He was as helpless as old King Midas.

In Siberia, a country fairly underlaid with precious metals—gold, silver, platinum and copper—there is no specie to be seen. In fact, coins are a curiosity, and even the beggar's metal kopek has disappeared. Where is this money? Hidden in the niches between the logs of huts, buried under frozen cabbages, sewed into ragged clothes. And anything takes its place. In Chita, in the *sobrania*, or city club, playing cards passed as currency—on them their denomination marked by a rubber stamp. (And now you find yourself longing for a rubber stamp!)

At one shop, I offered coupons cut from imperial bonds. Such coupons being good everywhere, I had faith in them. But, alas, mine were declined. What did a close reading of the small Russian type reveal? The canny bond-holder had clipped his coupons and put them into circulation a little prematurely. And if I wanted to spend them, I had only to wait a small matter of six Siberian winters. The coupons were not due for payment till 1925! (If a Czar ever comes back to the throne of Russia, he is that many coupons ahead!)

The postage-stamp money is the greatest nuisance of all. It is ungummed, and may be termed cubist cash, for it is wrapped into cubes bound round by a paper band. These cubes are popularly supposed to contain two rubles worth of ten-kopek stamps, and "2R" is written on each band. The trusting stranger does not question the value of the packets. Few people ever remove the bands to verify. This is left to the tireless and over-suspicious Chinese. And it is invariably your bland-faced laundryman who shows you that your packets are short. From another aspect, the broken cubes have their drawback. They are little and elusive. These stamps. Your cold fingers are all thumbs. So it is fatal to attempt to do business with stamps in a brisk wind.

The unlimited variation in money complicates every petty detail of life in Siberia. Because each purchase resolves itself into an argument over the merit of the paper you offer—or take. And I found it less wearing to wash my own handkerchiefs than to engage in a wordy battle with a Russian-speaking Chino. The illogical variation in the sizes of paper money presents complications within complications. For size, particularly in the case of imperials, has nothing to do with value. A thousand-ruble note is as ample as your commission from the President. Which leads you into the assumption that a small note is of small value. Not so. In this land of topsy-turvy, a twenty- or forty-ruble note is one-sixth the size of a five-ruble note. (And by virtue of somebody's whim, a ten-ruble note is only slightly smaller than a five!) And if an Allied officer gets thoroughly acquainted with a five-ruble note, can you blame him if he tips his drosky driver with a tiny twenty-ruble note which he mistakes for twenty kopeks?

Even in a land where unbacked money is good, there is actually some money that is bad! Siberia is papered with imperial counterfeits. This increases the strain on the newcomer. One must become an expert in identifying money or go broke. Some notes are good if there is a dot in one

Concluded on page 820

Getting Soldiers back into overalls

As the generous and energetic co-operation of America's industries helped her to share in allied victory, so should those same industries now face a second patriotic duty.

When victory came, the INDIAN organization saw that second duty; helping America's fighters reap the benefits of their wartime training.

Almost simultaneously with the signing of the armistice, the INDIAN Soldiers' Service Department began its successful work of bringing together employers in the industry and those efficient and reliable motorcycle men now returning from service.

America's industries helped to mobilize America's forces—they may now be depended on to lighten the Government's task of demobilization.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Springfield, Massachusetts

The Largest Motorcycle Manufacturer in the World

Indian Motorcycle

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere





Which—will succeed?

Each has only a few hurried moments for reading. One spends *all* his precious moments with the daily paper. The other, little by little, is gaining that knowledge of a few truly great books which will distinguish him always as a *really well-read* man.

What are the few great books—biographies, histories, novels, dramas, poems, books of science and travel, philosophy and religion that "picture the progress of civilization"?

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, from his lifetime of reading, study and teaching—40 years of it as president of Harvard University—has answered that question in

THE HARVARD CLASSICS

The Few Great Books That Make a Man Think Straight and Talk Well

Every well-informed man or woman should at least know something about this famous library.

The descriptive booklet tells about it—how Dr. Eliot has put into his Five-Foot Shelf "the essentials of a liberal education," and so arranged it that even "fifteen minutes a day" is enough.

Read Only Worth While Books

And you begin to-day to be really well read. In only a few pleasant minutes a day, by using the reading courses which Dr. Eliot has provided for you, you can get the knowledge of literature and life, the culture, the broad viewpoint, that every University strives to give.

The booklet contains Dr. Eliot's own plan of reading explained by himself. Merely ask for it.



This Book is yours if you'll just clip the coupon

P. F. COLLIER & SON

Sole publishers of the Harvard Classics

416 W. 13th St., New York

Please send me by mail, free and without obligation to me, a copy of the booklet entitled "Fifteen Minutes a Day," containing Dr. Eliot's own story of the Harvard Classics.

Name
Address

Frenzied Finance Among the Bolshevists

Concluded from page 818

corner of the engraved border; if the dot is missing, so is the value. The counterfeit imperial twenty-ruble notes have the zero standing straight up; the genuine have the zero a little askew—the counterfeiter having improved on the imperial engraving!

You soon learn all sorts of devices by which you return to circulation your bad money. You contrive to pay off drosky drivers hastily, and in dark streets. For the first time in your life you delight in tipping the hat-bandits at the doors of restaurants. By the time these rascals have discovered your iniquity, you have disappeared into the frozen night. Gamblers palm off their faulty currency in the excitement of the game, there being no time to submit the pot to cross-examination. But beware, O stranger, the too-obliging person who would turn your American money into rubles!

In addition to counterfeiting there is another worry. The banks of some inland cities devised a method of depreciating vast quantities of Bolshevik money not held by themselves. In this way: they stamped their own, and generously offered to stamp, before a certain date, any currency that was submitted to them for marking. But the date set followed close upon the announcement, which excluded from the benefits of the plan all persons who did not learn of the offer and so failed to have their money stamped on time. The banks, since they refused to recognize unstamped notes, now had—by this system of crossing their fingers—the bulk of the "good" money!

The poorest kinds of money are continually forced to the surface. The better kinds—imperial and Kerenskys—emerge reluctantly. At Chita, my hotel charged exorbitant rates, based on Bolshevik scrip. I had only imperials. A Cossack officer who was a friend had only Bolshevik notes. So when I paid my weekly bill, I swapped my imperials with the Cossack—and paid the greedy proprietor in the poorer paper.

With money good today and not so good tomorrow, or vice versa, what a field for speculation presents itself! And fortunes are being made in the rise and fall of imperials. With rubles ten for a dollar in Vladivostok, and seven for a dollar in Harbin, (for rubles are dearer sometimes in inland cities), you have only to buy a gripful at the one place, hop a train and rake in a fortune at the other. Return and repeat. And as the rate changes from day to day, there is always a lively interest in the fluctuation. It is said that when a Russian baby is born in Vladivostok, he immediately asks the doctor, "How much are rubles today?"

Why should anyone wonder that Siberia is largely Bolshevik? Our Committee on Public Information tried to fight Bolshevism with movies, by word of mouth, through millions of pamphlets printed in Russian in the United States, and with a telegraphic news service. The Bolsheviks handed out real cash. The people still believe that they have found the Rainbow's End. They are drugged with money—they are drunk on it!

What solidarity has a country once its financial system has gone to pot? If we want to buy Siberian raw materials, what money can we offer them? And if they buy from us? If we recognize the Bolshevik Government, shall we recognize its money? Will we take that money at face value? If not at face value then at what price?

If the Bolshevik money be declared no good, there will be another revolt. On the other hand, if those billions are redeemed, the country that redeems them will be beggared. Why? Because no one knows the amount outstanding—and who could stop those busy printing-presses?



FOX'S "F.P." PUTTEES

NEW MOS-PRAY SPIRAL (Patented)

FOR almost every sport in the great outdoors, FOX'S Spiral Puttees are now being worn for convenience, comfort and looks. Men, women and boys wear them for skating, tramping, climbing, riding, camping and week ends in the country.



For Men, Women and Boys



FOX'S

The Puttee of the World

FOX'S Spiral Puttees have long been the finest and most popular puttees made in England. They will not fray at the edges. They lie flat and smooth in neat spirals. They are quality all through and possess great durability. Fine for hunters, chauffeurs, outdoor workers. Two weights—to suit all. More durable and comfortable than leather or canvas.

Only the genuine FOX'S have a small brass tag on each puttee, marked with the name FOX and with R for right and L for left. Genuine FOX'S Puttees are always full length and width. Write for the name of the dealer who sells them in your city.

MANLEY & JOHNSON
Dept. 1 264 W. Broadway, New York City



Faultless

SINCE 1881

Pajamas Night Shirts

"The NIGHTwear of a Nation"
(Exceeds expectations) At 11,886 dealers

E. ROSENFIELD & CO. MAKERS BALTO. & NEW YORK

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today Brooks Appliance Co., 404 State St., Marshall, Mich.

FLOR DE MELBA

The Cigar Supreme

L. LEWIS CIGAR MFG. CO.

Newark, N. J., Makers 10c

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



What Will Washington Do?

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

LAST week I raised the question as to what the Senate would do with the treaty. Now that the President has called a special session of Congress, coincident with the publication of the treaty, it becomes the question of the hour. Will the Senate pass the whole matter on to the people for their decision? Senators Borah, Kellogg, Johnson of California and others are prepared to press a bill before the new Congress calling for a nation-wide vote on the League of Nations. It has never been a part of Senate tradition to lean upon such direct expression of the people's wishes, and I am not inclined to think a majority of Senators would favor such procedure now. Many Senators who opposed the first draft of the League constitution are still strongly opposed to its final form. Opposition centers about three features, the first two of which are the Monroe Doctrine and the right of a nation to control such internal problems as immigration. The third feature is the famous Article X, which some interpret as binding all members of the League to prevent by armed force all external territorial aggression upon any member of the League. All three objections are matters of interpretation. Since the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress alone the power to raise armies and to declare war, it is axiomatic that no article of the League of Nations can commit this country to the raising or use of an armed force without the consent of Congress. It is my opinion that the Senate will ratify the League of Nations, but with qualifications which shall make clear and unmistakable the League constitution on these three points.

What would be the effect if the Senate refuses to ratify? It is conceivable that the Senate might take this stand. It has the constitutional prerogative to reject or ratify. President Wilson and the other American commissioners at Versailles can not speak with final authority. If the Senate thinks it should reject the League of Nations constitution and the treaty of peace under it in order to safeguard the sovereign rights and interests of the United States, its future peace and security, then it is the Senate's sworn duty to reject. Should the Senate take this course, the President would then be free to initiate proceedings to secure a separate peace with Germany and Austria, the only two nations with which we have been at war. What would be the effect of such procedure on the Allied Powers? Some argue that such withdrawal on our part would have no effect, because our status has been simply that of "associate" during the war and since. Unquestionably the Allied Powers could go ahead and make peace with Germany without the United States, just as they might have done without Italy, had Italy not returned to the Conference.

Germany's Costly Crimes

Germany's war lords not only made a great mistake when they forced war upon Europe in 1914, they committed an enormous crime. Germany's crime has been terribly costly to more than half the world in lives and treasure. Germany has suffered, too, in millions of maimed and killed, and in a burden of debt that will endure for years. On top of this have been placed the most drastic and comprehensive terms of peace ever demanded of a great nation in modern times. Germany's greatest pride was her army, navy and merchant marine. She has lost all three. She must agree "ton for ton and class for class" to replacement all merchant and fishing ships destroyed. Besides losing her ships already taken over by America and the Allied Powers, Germany must surrender within two months a certain proportion of all ships in

her possession, and construct for the Allies an average of 200,000 tons for the next five years. The fortifications at Heligoland must be demolished and the Kiel Canal opened to all nations. Alsace-Lorraine is returned to France; the Saar Valley she loses for fifteen years, and possibly forever; she loses Danzig and part of Silesia and all the German colonies; a total of over a million square miles of territory and more than fifteen million people. In money damages, Germany will have to pay \$5,000,000,000 within two years, as compared with \$1,000,000,000 imposed by her upon France in 1871, and after that such further amounts as a Committee of Inquiry shall determine she is able to pay. War has always been a costly business. The peace terms imposed upon Germany are a most striking demonstration of that, and of the Biblical truth that the "way of the transgressor is hard."

A Club Over Germany

Germany will have nothing to gain by delay in signing the peace treaty. Some of her delegates at Versailles are reported as saying that Germany will sign, but will not pay an indemnity, the effort being to construe indemnity as punitive damages. But Germany will have to sign and pay, for the simple reason that the Allied Powers can punish her into submission if she refuses to do so at first. That power is the blockade. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, spokesman of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, complained bitterly of the blockade since November 11. Germany is now being fed by America and the Allies. The distribution of food has already had a wholesome effect in quieting unrest and incipient Bolshevism. The constitution of the League of Nations recognizes economic pressure as one of the strongest forces to prevent a nation from resorting to arms, and a stubborn or recalcitrant Germany will feel immediately the full force of such pressure.

Death Knell of Militarism

France will breathe more easily when Germany has signed the peace treaty. All the world will feel relieved of the menace of Prussian militarism, which has been particularly threatening for a generation. Our object in entering the war was to destroy a brutal and arrogant militarism. The peace treaty accomplishes this by abolishing conscription in Germany. Lloyd George was right when he declared, while the war was still going on, that there could be no European peace while conscription was permitted upon the continent. The abolition of conscription in Germany strikes a body blow at militarism with which the destruction of the German fleet is not comparable. The fleet might be sunk, but if Germany were left free to train the whole manhood of the nation the old menace would speedily be revived. Since the days of Frederick the Great, militarism has been the cornerstone of Prussia, and to militarism the German Empire owed its birth. The Teuton love of system, order and efficiency found militarism a congenial philosophy. Every able-bodied man throughout the empire was given military training. Those who were rejected because of physical weakness or defect felt themselves disgraced. The speed with which the nation was called to the colors in July, 1914, stands as one of the marvels of military annals. Every man in the remotest village or countryside was numbered, fully equipped, and knew where to report for active duty. Never again will a Prussian war lord speak the word which will call an entire trained and unprotesting nation to arms. The treaty is epoch-making in ending forever German militarism, both as a menace and as an example.

1869-1919

50TH ANNIVERSARY—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS



HEINZ

OVEN BAKED BEANS

THE whole family brightens up when Heinz Baked Beans are served, because they taste so good.

To you, the busy housewife, Heinz Baked Beans are a great convenience, because we have done the baking—in dry heat in real ovens—and all you have to do is the heating. To you, the thrifty housewife, they are a great economy for too much meat makes the bills high.

To you, the wise housewife, they are a source of satisfaction, for their food value is great—they are nutritive and wholesome.

Some of the

57

Vinegar
Spaghetti
Tomato Ketchup
India Relish



four kinds

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

A Church Raising \$105,000,000

NOW LET US MAKE VICTORY SECURE, for ALL time, by helping people who have had few advantages to understand their responsibility—morally and mentally—to themselves, to their families and to their country. A great part of the world has to be rebuilt and it must be rebuilt on a solid, safe foundation, establishing character and education. All peoples everywhere must be shown in a sincere, honest way that **DEMOCRACY** is not a by-word—that it means exactly what we have all said it did—that it means according justice and equality and opportunity and happiness to all.

There are so many hundreds of thousands of men and women, boys and girls in all parts of the world that need a helping hand **RIGHT NOW** that

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH has undertaken to raise this large sum to help them

This is all that the Methodist organization can handle in a wise, useful, helpful way and it needs **ALL OF THIS** amount to prosecute the work intelligently that it has planned to do. The right hand of fellowship—**PLUS** the right hand of **HELP**—something that is substantial in character-building as well as in giving opportunities to live—must be extended and the **METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** with its splendid organization in all parts of the world **IS READY TO DO ITS SHARE.**

Subscription Blank

I hereby subscribe \$_____ to the \$105,000,000
fund of the Methodist Centenary payable annually for five years.

Name _____

Address _____

Check

(NAME OF BANK)

Pay to the order of the Methodist Centenary \$_____

_____, 1919

MAIL TO

METHODIST CENTENARY
111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE CENTENARY'S AIM IS NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDED WORKERS

INCLUDED in the Centenary plans for the development of the work along adequate lines, to care for the parish which Methodism already possesses, are the following items:

FOREIGN

1174	village churches and chapels	1055	teachers' houses
		45	hospitals
164	missionary residences	11	medical workers' homes
657	native workers' houses	486	missionaries
		1997	native pastors
647	village schools	2802	teachers
25	high schools and colleges	59	doctors
		32	nurses
		166	native helpers

HOME

3564	pastors in mission territories
250	language pastors
1239	other workers, deaconesses, evangelists, directors, superintendents, helpers
2506	new church buildings
1035	remodeled 1188 parsonages

WAR RECONSTRUCTION

25 million dollars will be used for building orphanages, churches, hospitals, and schools and furnishing workers in war-torn lands.

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. This issue emphasizes the great task of restoring the world to a peace basis and insuring the permanency of some of the results attained by the war. See pictures and articles on pp. 793, 795, 799, 821. An interesting series of map problems is suggested on p. 795. The unrest so characteristic of the times is portrayed on pp. 797 and 807. The effectiveness of the treaty in meeting this situation furnishes an interesting corollary to a discussion of the territorial changes and their effects on world peace. The transatlantic flight offers an illustration of another force at work binding the world more closely together in the interests of peace. The pictures on pp. 808-809 may be used to illustrate the task of demobilization which has been speeded up as the result of the approaching conclusion of the negotiations at Paris. Several articles in this issue are closely related to this great restoration problem, e. g., those on pp. 793, 803, 810 and 811.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 795-797. What do you regard as the most important changes which the treaty has brought with it in the map of Europe? of Asia? of Africa? Indicate the reasons for your answer in each case. Take each one of the arrangements made for Europe and attempt to justify it either on the basis of the history of that part of the continent or by events connected with the war. Do the same for the other parts of the world affected by the treaty. Just how valuable are the different parts of Africa surrendered? Germany's island possessions in the Pacific? Try to list these in the order of their value. What nation or nations will profit by these changes and how? Look up the terms of the treaty (see papers of May 8), and then color these portions with reference to their future possession or control when the treaty becomes effective. Under what conditions did Germany acquire these colonies and dependencies? How successful has she been as a colonizer and as a colonial administrator? Compare her in this particular with the other great colonial powers. (See Reinsch, *Colonial Governments*, or his *World Politics*, Macmillan.) To what extent will the terms of this treaty alter present boundaries throughout the world? May we now consider the boundaries fixed for Europe, Asia and Africa? Why? Consult maps of these continents as they were in 1914 and try to draw a map of each continent incorporating the changes noted here. What natural resources will change hands as the result of these changes? What peoples? How large a portion of the earth's surface? of Europe's area? of the population of the world? of the population of Europe? Mention other results and try to indicate some of these in a graphic way, e. g., by a series of squares. Will Germany suffer primarily politically or economically by the terms of the treaty? What objections can she raise to these arrangements? What other country has objected or has any grounds for objecting to them, and why?

To what conditions in this country do the pictures of the Prussian machine-gun and the riot in Cleveland call attention? How serious are they? To what extent are they typical of conditions here? of world conditions? To what city would you compare Vilna in size? in importance? How does it compare with the other cities of Lithuania in these respects? Indicate on a map the boundaries of Lithuania. Is it likely to be an important state? Look up this region in an historical atlas and note

when it was important. How is its early importance to be explained? Is there a fair prospect of its "coming back"? Compare and contrast the part taken by the Garibaldi family in the present war with the part played by their father in the affairs of Europe in his day. Point out their particular fitness for the mission which they have undertaken to this country. What are the qualifications of Mr. Pichon for his position as head of the executive council of the new league?

Peace Conference, p. 799. By means of the pictures describe the arrangements made for the signing of the peace treaty by the Germans. Compare these arrangements with those attending the signing of the last great treaty here. What pictures especially call attention to this, and how? Where were the terms drawn up? Why? Why should Versailles have been selected for the signing of the treaty? What are some of the important events connected with Versailles? Which of these touch the history of our country, and how? How do you explain the painting of Yorktown in the Gallery of Paintings? What battles would you expect to find portrayed there? Why?

The Red Flag in Paris, p. 807. By means of the pictures, describe what took place here. Which of these views would you select as the most significant, and why? Explain why these events and those pictured on p. 796 took place on May 1. Are they connected in any way? If you were a Frenchman, would you regard these happenings as important? Why? How did the authorities look upon them? What classes seem to be most interested in these demonstrations, and how is their interest explained? Would such a demonstration in this country be looked upon with anxiety? Why?

Frenzied Finance in Russia, p. 802. How many different "kinds" of money are shown here as in circulation in Russia? How do you explain this situation? Which of these bills would you be most inclined to accept? Why? Would you refuse any if presented to you in payment of a debt? Why? What conditions must money satisfy in order to be acceptable? Note to what extent each piece shown here satisfies these conditions. Is this problem a serious one for Russia today? Why? How does it compare in seriousness with her other problems? What are these? To what extent does the money in use in a country indicate its condition and its position among the countries of the world? Define, by the aid of these illustrations, fiat money; legal tender; standard money.

Pictures of NC Boats, pp. 800-801. Point out by means of the map the main points of difference and the relative advantages of the two routes chosen for the transatlantic flights. What advantages, if any, will these American craft have over the English aircraft? Which route is the more likely to become a permanent air route across the Atlantic, and why? What was the first route taken by a steam vessel across the Atlantic, and when was it attempted? To what extent do steamers between this country and Europe follow the same route? What determines the route? Do the same conditions apply to aircraft? Explain. (To answer these questions, consult a good modern atlas of present-day steamship lines and an encyclopedia article on the steamboat.)

Grape-Nuts

provides the rich nourishment of wheat and barley in delicious form.
A "building" food par excellence!
"There's a Reason"



DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Home—2,000,000 Marksmen!

Look to your laurels Brother Trapshooter. Two million gun-wise soldiers, justly proud of their gunskill, are now coming back to prove their prowess.

TRAPSHOOTING

will soon be in full blast and greater than ever. The soldier knows He "loves" a gun. The call of the big outdoors, the call of the traps rings like music in his ears.

Gun clubs in almost every city of this country will be the headquarters for this war's veterans.

Better improve your own skill now. Be ready to compete at the trap with the man who has worn the khaki.

Just-out-of-the-service men and men in every walk of life keep up your shooting. If there is no gun club in your town, start one. We'll tell you how. Write

Sporting Powder Division

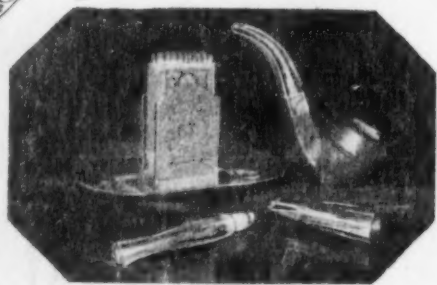
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1802

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Visit Du Pont Products Store when in Atlantic City





WDC TRIANGLE

THE GENUINE BAKELITE

FOR men who want a distinctive kind of bit we make the WDC Triangle pipe—a WDC pipe with a mouthpiece of genuine Bakelite.

Bakelite has the beautiful amber color and possesses a rich lustrous transparency and an unequalled brilliancy.

For pipe stems, cigar and cigarette holders there is no better substance known to science than Bakelite. It has all the advantages of natural amber, but none of its failings. It is tasteless,

odorless and non-inflammable. Then, too, it is more durable than amber.

Like all pipes bearing the WDC trade mark the bowls of WDC Triangle pipes are genuine French briar, specially Demuth seasoned and guaranteed against cracking or burning through.

All good dealers can show you some distinctive shapes in WDC Triangle pipes at \$1.00 and up. Also cigar holders at 50c and up, and cigarette holders at 35c and up, in many distinctive styles.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., NEW YORK
WORLD'S LARGEST PIPE MANUFACTURERS



The Cause of the General Unrest

Concluded from page 803

large degree the case with England, France and the Netherlands. Germany cannot get raw materials because her case is not yet settled. She needs raw materials and food and without them Bolshevism will continue to gain ground. We are interested in Germany's case for the reason that the Germans who can not find work are trying to leave their country and come into ours and we have no work for them. The German likes to work and in that differs from the Russian. It is of vital importance to the whole world, and not merely to Holland, that these 70,000,000 people should be turned into producers and consumers. It is extremely hard for a neutral to speak on this point, because at once he will be accused of being pro-German, but I think my war record and the confidence placed in me by the Allied Powers precludes the thought that I am pro-German or anything but pro-Dutch.

"The restoration of free gold markets is a step preliminary to trade. Gold was taken over by all governments during the war so that it would not get into the hands of the Central Powers. That danger has passed; the Central Powers will have to export gold if they are allowed to buy raw materials and foodstuffs, for they have nothing else with which to pay. The artificial holding of exchanges at a fixed point by means of borrowing is unthinkable except as a war measure, for the ratios can only be maintained by the complement of controlled prices. The law of supply and demand must be permitted to go into effect. That law is still fundamental."

"Do you think that the governmental controls have served to steady prices and have actually helped the consumer?" I asked.

"They were probably necessary to some degree and prevented panics. But also they sometimes sent prices up by excessive precautions. The mind of a governmental official is very different from that of a merchant. And then, too, the Allied Powers were always obsessed with the fear that the United States might stop sending supplies. Thus they tended to provide too far ahead and in effect 'cornered' markets. If a department saw that the supply in sight would last for only three months, they would take steps at once to cut down the rations so that the apparent three months' supply could be stretched out into a year's. The governments never want to leave anything to chance. They were continually buying at the wrong place and at the wrong time to safeguard against something that probably would not happen."

"Prices are bound to drop; I think they will drop below normal just as soon as the controls are taken off, but they will later recover. They say that removing the controls at once would smash the markets of the world and bring on an international panic. I think otherwise; very few merchants in the world have large stocks at high prices. The big loss would come to the governments themselves and this would really not be a loss, for if the prices are held up, it is the people who have to pay in the end, and they might as well pay at once and have it over with. It is easier to plunge into a cold bath than to lower in an inch at a time—which seems to be the present plan."

"I should let everything go all at once. We can all quickly recover from the crash, and then business judgment can get to work again and the affairs of the world start back to normal. The business men of the world are much more capable of adjusting conditions than are the politicians and diplomats. To continue as at present is only to kill the energy of the world and replace it with the lazy doctrine of Bolshevism."

Be suspicious of tender gums



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

Be suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea—an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the undermined tooth-base in the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhea.

They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anemia, rheumatism and other serious conditions.

So watch carefully for that first tenderness or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's immediately. It positively prevents Pyorrhea (Rag Disease) if used in time and used consistently.

And if preventing Pyorrhea—it guards against other ills.

Forhan's (For the Gums) cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and clean.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

FORHAN CO.
200 6th Avenue
N. Y.

Light and Heat from One Socket
—or light and power—or two lights.

make single sockets do two things.
At Your Dealer's
3-350
ON 9128 EACH
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
Chicago New York San Francisco

"M-m-m-m"
Baby just loves his
Baby Educator
FOOD
Teething Ring

Made of honey-sweetened cream, baked hard
Soothes—Feeds—Nourishes.
At Druggists or Grocers—or two for 10c postpaid for baby's comfort.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.
46 Educator Building, Boston

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c, Talcum 25c.
Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

European & American Plans.
Sea Baths. Fireproof Garage. Famous LATZELLER Grille.
ALAMAC HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. MACK LATZELL

Submit your Song-Pieces on any subject for our advice. We revise poems, copyright music of any description, secure copyright and employ original methods for facilitating free publication or outright sale of songs.

SONG WRITERS MANUAL & GUIDE SENT FREE

OF THIS ESSENTIAL AND FASCINATING PROFESSION. THE GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE POPULAR SONGS IN WINNING THE WAR IS ONLY AN INDEX TO THE POWER SCOPE AND GREATER OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED BY PEACE.

KNICKERBOCKER STUDIOS 90 Gaity Bldg., N.Y. City

HOTEL WEBSTER

A house of exquisite refinement and atmosphere whose appointment and service will appeal particularly to discriminating women. In the heart of New York's theatre and shopping district. Booklet on request.

45th STREET BY FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THIS attractive picture, in full colors, mounted on a heavy mat, 11x14, ready for the frame, will be sent postpaid for

25 Cents

JUDGE ART PRINT DEPARTMENT
225 Fifth Avenue
New York City

The Man in the Moon

American Box Ball Built This Home!

Small Investment Big Rewards

STARTING with \$150, C. T. Patterson, of Illinois, made \$800.70 in the first two months from American Box Ball. Now operates eight alleys. Nine years of success. American Box Ball Bowling is the sport that never grows old. Today's opportunity is greater than ever. Closing 300,000 saloons brings nation-wide demand for Box Ball Alleys.

Released soldiers want this delightful exercise. Workers, merchants, everyone wants it. Box Ball fascinates old and young. \$12 to \$18 a day from two alleys is common. Hundreds earn more. Do as Patterson and many others have done.

Little money to start. Part down—balance out of profits. We help you. This is the right time to start. Write for our money-making proposition. Send now.

American Box Ball Co.
404 Van Buren St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

ECONOMY

renewable FUSES
cut annual fuse maintenance costs **80%**

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Riverside and Orleans Sts.
Chicago, U.S.A.
Also Made in Canada & Mexico

"A Smart Hotel for Smart People"
Metropolitan in every respect, yet homely in its atmosphere.

HOTEL WOLCOTT
Very desirable for women traveling alone
Thirty-Fifth St., by Fifth Ave., New York

A Tragedy of Aloofness

Continued from page 793

At the very start the President ran into the fact that Europe was Europe, a seething cauldron of nationalistic not to say imperialistic ambitions and of racial hatreds; that for European diplomacy experience is a lantern at the stern of the boat casting light on the past, not on the future. If he was to prevail, he had to use his leadership boldly in support of clear proposals. Without such proposals, he was forced into the rôle of arbitrator, which became perilously near that of meddler.

If Mr. Wilson's supporters want to know why he lost, they should understand that the American Commission conceded at the very start that the policy of the Conference would be one of give and take, though America was asking nothing except safeguards for the future of the world. Once embarked on the policy of bargaining with nationalistic ambitions, there was no stopping—they were forced to yield the vitality of a League of Nations for the form and then to yield on territorial demands to save the form. Contentions for the prohibitions of submarines, for a definition of freedom of the seas, for the codification of international law, for the delimitation of Japanese supremacy in China dropped out of sight. In the game of give and take, the President and the American Commissioners were not able to save their trenches every day.

In pursuing this policy of give and take the President suffered because he had not surrounded himself with the resourcefulness of Americans expert in negotiation, with American statesmen versed in European affairs, and equipped to hold their own with the shrewdest brains of Europe. The fact was not long in developing, that he needed men of stamina to carry out policies he had formulated. Even Lenin of the Soviets argues that the best brains that can be employed ought to be used to carry out Soviet policies. One can only wonder how different the prospect ahead of the world might be had the President before going to Europe put his aims in concrete shape and called upon such a man as Elihu Root to participate in the negotiations in some such manner as follows: "Mr. Root, in the task ahead the nation is your client. Asking nothing for herself, America seeks a peace that will safeguard the future of the world. My abstract ideas on the nature of the peace are doubtless well known to you. Here is a program, as concrete as it can be made, including a draft of a League of Nations. Once in Europe we shall take counsel of European statesmen. Once it is plain that their program is not for equal justice or that their aims are irreconcilable, we shall present our plan. We shall be ready within certain limits to modify our program. When we have reached that limit of compromise, we shall insist on acceptance of our program or withdraw from the Conference. I mean what I say. It is your business to see that it does not become necessary to withdraw from the Conference. Not only the nation but also humanity is your client."

But having no positive plan to start with, and having enlisted for his support no brains equal in shrewdness, with the brains of Europe, the President found himself and his humanitarian dicta at the mercy of what may be called "State wisdom." Now "State wisdom" is not the same thing as loaded dice, though in Europe the exponents of State wisdom generally know exactly what they want and how to go about getting it. While the powers of Europe go to a peace conference knowing what they want and why, Uncle Sam goes with gold in his breeches (power), good will in his heart (fourteen points), illusions in his head (a great world society). Having power but also illusions and no plan, Uncle Sam simply bows to the inevitable and at the same time becomes the scapegoat of a peace that promises disaster, the object of contempt for political ineptitude

abroad and lack of unity at home, despised for being an easy mark in the Far East and for his intransigent morality in the Adriatic.

The State wisdom on the part of England and France is plain. England knew what kind of a peace and League of Nations she wanted. She wanted what would preserve her historic position on the seas, what would enable her to keep on good terms with America, while rebuilding and developing her colonial empire and extending to the colonies a degree of independence and dignity that will knit them in sympathy and trade with the motherland. It is a policy that will rejuvenate the Empire, but is not a policy, sacrificing anything for the world democracy, proposed by the President. France, overwhelmed by a fear of a repetition of 1870 and 1914, sought expression for her State wisdom, not only in her just claims of reparation for destruction of the Lens coal fields, but also by annexing the Saar and by creating around Germany a ring of small states allied with Paris, thus confronting Germany with the necessity of being prepared to fight on both fronts.

While the peace conferees were deadlocked over these definite aims, it seemed that Bolshevism was about to capture the world. The menace itself strengthened the President's position. But even then where was the forcefulness which the President was expected to exert to save his fostered peace conceptions? He went to Europe to play a lone hand and never played it. Instead he made two historical gestures: one, when his emissaries went scurrying with the news that on account of the atmosphere in Paris the American Commissioners might ask to have the Peace Conference moved to a neutral city; another, when he sent for the *George Washington* and the world was permitted to speculate on the meaning of that move. The first gesture was so successful in changing the tone of French comment that one might have expected the President to go further when he saw the necessity. The second was also successful, as far as it went. It opened the way for open diplomacy with regard to Fiume.

Though the President won unequivocally on the issue of Fiume, it is only to say that where the fighting was hard he lost or didn't fight at all, and that where the fighting was easy he won; for to assume that the Italian claims could have prevailed is to say that David would have overcome Goliath in a wrestle. Such is Italy's plight, that she could be puffed out of existence economically. It is not too much to say further that in achieving this justice for the Yugoslavs the United States pulled the chestnuts of Great Britain and France out of the fire. When the President was in Italy, the Italians were complaining that France was stimulating the Yugoslavs in their claims for Fiume and Dalmatia, in order to check Italian development; that England wanted to keep Italy from becoming supreme on the Adriatic; that together France and England wanted to deprive Italy of her opportunity for a free industrial development. Naturally enough the Italians are complaining today that, while the President could see some of his fourteen points as "jokes," he was altogether too serious over cherished Fiume.

If the President set out to end a balance of power arrangement, fate could have served him no worse than to have the Conference wrangle produce a new little incipient balance of power on the Continent. This balance of power is in some respects extremely adventurous, in others ridiculous. Ostensibly Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia are being made barrier States against Bolshevism, but in fact they are being made outposts against Germany, for the French Government does not rely on the League of Nations as a final adjustment of the world's wrongs.

Concluded on page 826



Study His Daily Food Need

The average man needs about 3000 calories of food per day. Most of that need is for energy food. But he also needs some 3½ ounces of protein, to build up and repair.

Figuring these elements only, here is what they cost at this writing in some necessary foods:

Cost of Protein Per Pound		Cost of Energy Per 1000 Calories	
In Quaker Oats	.63c	In Quaker Oats	5c
In White Bread	\$1.30	In Round Steak	41c
In Potatoes	1.48	In Veal Cutlets	57c
In Beef about	2.00	In Fish about	60c
In Ham	3.63	In Canned Peas	54c

Ten Times the Cost

Meat and fish foods, per 1000 calories, average ten times Quaker Oats' cost.

So do some vegetables. Squash, for instance, at this writing costs 15 times as much.

As energy food the oat has an age-old fame.

In protein — the costliest food element — it is richer than any other grain. It stands about equal with beefsteak.

In needed minerals — iron, lime, calcium, etc. — the oat is uniquely rich.

As an all-round food, well-balanced, the oat is the greatest that grows. As a food for growing children it holds the zenith place.

Other foods are needed. Children must have milk and eggs. Vegetables are necessary.

But start the day with Quaker Oats. Make it your breakfast. It costs but one-half cent per dish.

This will supply supreme nutrition, and the saving will average up the costlier foods at dinner.

Quaker Oats

Extra-Flavorful Flakes

Get Quaker Oats when you buy oat food. You owe that to yourself.

They are flaked from queen grains only — just the rich, plump, flavorful oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

You get this grade when you ask for Quaker, without extra price.

Prices Reduced to 12c and 30c a Package

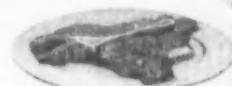
Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

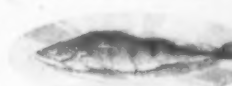
(3014)



5 Cents
Per 1000 Calories



57 Cents
Per 1000 Calories



60 Cents
Per 1000 Calories



W.L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

If you have been paying \$10.00 to \$12.00 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L. Douglas \$7.00 and \$8.00 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 106 W.L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W.L. Douglas SHOE COMPANY, 151 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON - MASS.



LET HIM GIVE YOU A Real Command of English

It will take only some of your spare moments at home, no repellent grammar-study; each lesson as clear as daylight, and inspiring to the highest degree. Commence now—let Greenville Kleiser teach you through his mail course in Practical English, how to

Enlarge Your Stock of Words—Use the Right Word in the Right Place—Write Tactful, Forceful Letters, Advertisements, Stories, Sermons, etc. Become an Engaging Conversationalist—Enter Good Society—Be a Man of Culture, Power and Influence in Your Community.

Good English is absolutely necessary to the highest success in life. What material benefit is it to have good ideas if you can not express them adequately—if you can not make others see them as you do?

We will send by mail full particulars of this famous course. No cost, no obligation to you—but ask for them to-day, on a post-card.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 284, NEW YORK



10 Beautiful \$2.48
Rockers Up to \$6.75
Wonderful bargains. Many others from \$7.95 up to \$19.95. Dinner sets, furniture, sewing machines, rugs, stoves, phonographs, etc., as low as

Only \$1.00 a Month

See these stunning bargains in our mammoth catalog and order from it. Everything on easiest credit terms.

FREE Only a postcard brings this wonderful book free. Don't buy until you see it's thousands of bargains. Send the postcard today. Your copy is ready.

HARTMAN

Furn. & Carpet Co. 2950 Westworth Ave. Dept. 1083 Chicago



A Tragedy of Aloofness

Concluded from page 825

In spite of the barriers, there is a prospect that Germany will succeed in establishing close and profitable relations with Russia, if that troubled country ever settles down—or even if it doesn't. At the same time Italian industrial leaders have said openly that if Italy's claims to territory and need for coal and iron were not satisfied, the only recourse for their country would be to fall back on an alliance with Germany. Both Germany and Italy have surplus populations and business direction to spare for the development of Russia. I have heard this prediction from the leading industrial men of Italy: "If Italy's claims are denied, Italy will go into an alliance with Germany. There will be another war in ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and in this war France will be beaten."

A balance of power of this sort within or outside that greater alliance, the League of Nations, looks ridiculous enough. But the day of great balances of power on the Continent will not soon come again. Europe has been balkanized, and this very fact increases the chances of America's becoming involved under Article X of the League Covenant which requires us to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and the political independence of all states members of the League." There is nothing in the League of Nations to prevent war. At most the League increases facilities for international conference and consultation, by a provision that means delay and analysis of the causes of war before the plunge is taken.

The hope that the great clash of arms may be delayed even until such a balance of power develops in tangible form is perhaps in itself too sanguine. It is doubtful whether the Peace Conference decrees will bring peace. On the contrary, we have to expect many small wars or even widespread revolution on the Continent. If the workmen, peasants and soldiers go in for an international revolution, then we have before us the far-flung speculation of a United States of Europe, a possibility that may be realized before the younger generation has grown to manhood. Such a revolution will be costly—even to the ruin of European civilization for many generations. It will set at naught the reckonings of the Peace conferees, but it will abolish many of the problems that have everlastingly vexed the world.

In the glow of that conflagration will appear the Tragic Figure, tragic because he was the one man who saw the writing on the wall and yet could not induce the shrewd men who sat in conference with him to heed it. He is tragic to-day because no man ever essayed so much and lost so feebly; because contending against, but yielding to the great currents of European history and the force of European precedents, he has compromised his position as the leader of the world's democracy. With all this he has a hostile opinion at home. And how much shall that hostile opinion be blamed at last for casting him into an isolated position where he dared not use his power boldly?

One might reflect that here in this man with the noble good will and the somewhat irresolute spine is the stuff of a soul tragedy. But the President, great in many ways, is also great in going his way imperiously alone to victory or defeat without self-recrimination. His approach to his European task was splendidly moral, and no man has ever demonstrated more clearly that in diplomacy morality alone is not enough. Forceful directness is something too. Once Mr. Wilson said, "I have not read history without observing that the greatest forces in the world and the only permanent forces are the moral forces." Had he been less orthodox, he might have suspected in European politics the permanence of some immoral forces.

Special Opportunities

An inquiry to the concerns listed below will bring complete details in every instance.

AGENTS WANTED

Hydronizer: Insures clean plugs, consumes carbon, saves gasoline, intensifies power and increases speed. For all cars. Money back guarantee. Big profits for agents. Free literature. Fredsted Mfg. Co., 2935 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

Sell Insyde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Large manufacturer wants agents to sell Guaranteed made-to-measure Raincoats. \$36 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'way, N.Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents. Write for Free Illustrated Book, "How to Obtain a Patent." Send model of sketch and description for free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References. Reasonable Terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth St., Wash., D. C.

Inventors—Desiring to secure patent. Write for our book, "How to Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentable nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

Patent-Sense. "The book for Inventors and Manufacturers." Free. Write Lacey & Lacey, 649 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

HELP WANTED

Men—Earn \$25 to \$100 a Week. Big demand now for Motion Picture, Commercial, and Portrait Photographers; fascinating work; 3 months practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction, day or evening classes; easy terms. Write for complete catalog. N. Y. Institute of Photography, Dept. 28, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams." by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. Gov't Wants Railway Mail Clerks. Men—Women 18 to 35. \$1100 first year. Permanent Positions. List positions free. Write today Franklin Institute, Dept. F 126, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Discarded Gold Jewelry (old or new), Gold Crowns, Bridges, Watches, Diamonds, Platinum, Silver and General Merchandise. We pay up to \$35.00 per set for Old False Teeth (Broken or not). Prompt remittances. Packages returned at our expense if our offer is refused. United States Smelting Works, Inc., 367 Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Self-consciousness, Timidity, Embarrassment, Lack of Poise are mental afflictions. Send for interesting information regarding famous French Psycho-Therapy Method of Treatment. Address: Desk 4, Veritas Mental System, 1400 B'way, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

"In-Ten-So" Ford Headlight Regulator Increases Headlights 200 per cent at all engine speeds. Makes night driving safe. Illuminates road 200 ft. ahead—through fog or dust. Easily attached. Operates automatically. 200,000 satisfied Ford Users. Guaranteed life of car. Money refunded after ten-day trial if not satisfactory. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.50. Why deliberately risk your life with unsafe headlights? Order "In-Ten-So" immediately. Continental Auto Supply Co., Dept. L. W. Davenport, Iowa. (Attractive Proposition for Live Agents.)

SONG WRITERS

Song Writers: Submit your song-poems now for free examination and advice. Valuable booklet explaining our original methods of revising, composing, copyrighting and facilitating free publication or outright sale of song. Sent free on postal request. Learn the truth from a reliable successful concern. Satisfaction guaranteed. Knickerbocker Studios, 116 Galety Bldg., N. Y. City.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get our Plan for Monogramming Autos, traveling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—A wonderful little Book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas, the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Authors' Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N.Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Rare opportunity for securing exclusive rights. Adding machine. Retail \$10. Does work of expensive machines. 5-year guarantee. Investigate. Dept. J. Calculator Corp'n, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SOUVENIR PHOTOGRAPHS

Have you seen Charleston, S. C.? Then get 20 beautiful views of that quaint old city. 25 cents a set. 3 for \$1.00. Not stamps. Southern Photograph Bureau, 19 Elizabeth St., Charleston, S. C.

OLD MONEY WANTED

We buy and Sell Old Coins. Guaranteed Price List, 4x6, illustrated, sent for Ten Cents. Get Posted, you may have valuable Coins. Clarke Coin Co., Box 86, Le Roy, N. Y.

Advertising in This Column cents \$2.25 a line; 15% discount is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines. After Aug. 30, 1919, the rate will be \$2.75 a line.

Let a Wounded Soldier Read This Copy of Leslie's When You've Finished Reading It

The Army authorities tell us they can't begin to supply the soldier-demand, especially in the hospitals, for good periodicals. There never are enough *Leslies* to go round. Simply place a 1c stamp on the cover and drop in the nearest mail box. Uncle Sam will do the rest.

The Melting-Pot

The Salvation Army aims to transform all saloons in New York after July 1 into corner clubs for workingmen and boys.

During the great war, 5,000 non-Teutonic ships were sunk, and 20,000 lives were lost in sea attacks or as the result of injuries sustained therein.

Because of claims for \$5,000,000 for goods damaged in transit, the British railroads have begun a campaign to teach people how to pack goods for shipment.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has appealed to Attorney-General Palmer and Postmaster-General Burleson to take action against moving pictures of Bolshevism and Socialism.

Owing to the wearing of European clothing, natives of the South Sea Islands have become susceptible to pneumonia and tuberculosis, which diseases are decimating the people.

Major George W. Simmons of St. Louis, head of a special American Red Cross Mission to Russia and Siberia, says Bolshevism must be destroyed in Russia to save civilization.

In the United States there is one bank for every 4,032 people. North Dakota leads with one bank for every 938 persons. In the Philippines there is only one bank for every 1,000,000 persons.

Post Office Department orders to eliminate many rural free delivery routes in central and northern New York and the amalgamation of the territory with other routes aroused a storm of protest from business men, farmers and postal carriers.

When the electric furnace was first made known to American manufacturers the patent in the United States was offered to the managers of one great concern for \$50,000. Experts reported against the process. Since that time this corporation has paid over \$3,000,000 in royalties.

The first woman judge appointed by the Soviet Government at Budapest, Hungary, was a milliner's assistant, and she presided on the bench with two colleagues, a tailor and a carpenter. She conducted the court business so efficiently that distinguished lawyers praised her.

Backed by state and national authorities, commercial organizations and the whole lumber industry, the Southern Pine Association lately launched a nation-wide "Build a Home First" campaign. In Seattle, Washington, 3700 new homes are being built as the result of a five-day drive.

Justice Tierney of New York says: "This man Trotsky—Bronstein was his name when he lived here—was before me for non-payment of rent. His chief occupation then was writing detestable things against the Government. His joy in life was to take a can to the saloon, have it filled with beer and drink it."

Senator Lodge says: "We must cease meddling in European questions. We do not want them to meddle in ours. Today there is a bitter feeling in Italy against us where months ago they were burning candles before the picture of our President. The best method of preserving peace is to let people settle their own affairs."

Dr. Syngman Rhee, Secretary of State of a Korean provisional revolutionary government, declares that the leaders of the movement intend to make Korea a Christian country, "once it is free of Japan." He says Koreans will not stand for a heathen autocratic government like that of Japan. They are all imbued with American democratic ideas.

On his 85th birthday the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew gave this advice: "Try to keep as happy as you can. Don't endorse notes. Don't eat too much and don't endorse notes. Don't smoke if it hurts you, and don't endorse notes. When you attend a banquet, take one-third the food offered you and eat less than one-third of that—and don't endorse notes."

Let the people think!



High Sign
No. 6

The High Signs of Orlando

This man has just had his first degree—he registers Happiness—he places the band of Orlando on his little finger—a sign that the secret of Orlando is his.

He looks with wonderment and admiration—he has experienced a new degree of satisfaction in popular priced cigars.

The initiation has just taken place at a United Cigar Store. The ceremonies were simple—he crossed the salesman's palm with 10c—gave the password "Orlando" and became a "brother" in the great Order of Orlando.

Orlando

The Sign of a Good Cigar

No matter to what secret Order you might belong—the best Order is to order Orlando. In Orlando we have the secret of an uncommonly good cigar at a popular price—a secret that will reveal itself to you the first few puffs.

Some say it's the mildness of Orlando—others say it's the original flavor. Quality is the answer of many. All are right, and yet, well, try an Orlando today and learn the secret yourself. You will be a happier and wiser smoker.



Media Perfecto size, 10c Box of 25, \$2.50—50, \$5.00

Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"Thank you!"



UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Over 1300 Stores and Agencies in Over 500 Cities. General Offices, 44 W. 18th St., New York

Fourth Edition Questionnaire for Investors

SO great has been the demand for our "Questionnaire for Investors" that we have been compelled to print four editions of this invaluable piece of investment literature. It tells—

How to test the safety of any investment,
How to distinguish the sound from the unsound,
How to avoid loss.

Our supply of the Fourth Edition is limited and requests for the Questionnaire will be supplied strictly in order as received. We therefore suggest that you call or write promptly. Ask for

Circular No. D-903

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated
NEW YORK CHICAGO
150 Broadway Straus Building
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco Philadelphia
37 years without loss to any investor

How to Get More Liberty Bonds

You can buy Liberty Bonds in the market just as you can buy other investments.

You can buy \$50 or \$100 Bonds—Baby Bonds—or larger denominations.

You can buy them for cash or on the Partial Payment Plan.

Send for Booklet H-4
"Your Liberty Bond"

John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN

Liberty Bonds
61 Broadway, N.Y.

The Future of the Oil Industry

The Standard Oil
Oklahoma Producing & Refining Analyzed
Booth Fisheries Company
High Grade Diversified Investment
Trend of the Stock Market

These subjects, as well as other financial topics, are covered in our semi-monthly publication, "Securities Suggestions"

Sent free upon request.
Ask for 29 "D"

R.C. MEGARGEL & CO.
27 Pine Street—New York

THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed, information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

Free on Application

J. S. BACHE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange

42 Broadway New York

BONDS and STOCKS

of HIGH GRADE may be bought on a favorable basis. Irrespective of amount invested, conservatism should be the key note in buying. Special list of Railroad and Industrials sent free. Ask for Letter "L."

J. FRANK HOWELL

Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N.Y.
62 Broadway New York

AAGAARD & THORNILEY

630-1 L.W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Authentic, professional and confidential reports on Western Mining Properties for investors, large or small. WE ARE NOT STOCK BROKERS, but deal in reports on Gold-Silver-Copper-Lead Prospects and Mines—and SECURITIES.

Highest J. HERMAN AAGAARD E. MARTIN THORNILEY
References Consulting Engineer
Member, American Mining Engineers
Member, Australian Institute of Mining Engineers

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. Certificate of 85% and no other for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kell

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



MELVILLE E. STONE FRANK B. NOYES FREDERICK ROY MARTIN

LEADING GATHERERS OF THE WORLD'S NEWS

The Associated Press is the greatest news-gathering organization on the globe. It spends \$4,000,000 annually. Its membership has long included hundreds of successful daily newspapers in the United States, and lately its service was extended to prominent publications in South America. It has representatives in every part of the world, and it aims to report the events of the times faithfully and impartially. The men here pictured are called the "Big Three of the Associated Press." They are (left to right) Melville E. Stone, Secretary and General Manager; Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star, President; and Frederick Roy Martin, Asst. General Manager.

Notice.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

WE all make mistakes. They are the easiest things in the world to make, and sometimes the most expensive, but they teach us lessons of experience, and experience is the best teacher.

While the great war was on, everybody with one accord predicted that at its close we would meet an enormous demand for our raw materials to replenish the exhausted supplies of the contending nations. Cotton, high as it was, we were told would go much higher. We heard the same thing about copper, steel and iron. Yet when the armistice was declared the prices of raw materials began to decline, all but coffee, and this was the one great staple that those who were bulls on peace had all neglected to mention. Those who bought coffee during the extremely low prices of the war are reaping handsome profits.

It is true that the balance of trade is still largely in our favor, but our exports are mostly the necessities of life in the way of food and food products. I do not doubt that Germany needs cotton and copper. So do some of the other nations, but they owe us so much money that they are doing their best to restrict their purchases from us so as to maintain a satisfactory rate of exchange. Unfortunately, they do not have the goods that we need. All they can offer us is their bonds or other securities, and with our Victory loans and other domestic necessities, we are not putting our money very freely in foreign securities.

My friend, President Charles H. Sabin, of the Guaranty Trust, one of the ablest financiers of New York, has a faculty, not only of pointing out business drawbacks, but also of suggesting remedies. He was first to lay emphasis on the fact that England and Germany built up their foreign trade before the war by selling on a basis of six months' credit. Credit is just as good as money. We must extend credit to all our customers throughout the world.

We can do this without making a sacrifice. We must be alert and do this at once, for as President E. H. Hurley of the United States Rubber Export Company has recently disclosed, "there is scarcely a country of any importance which today is not attempting to control its imports by more or less drastic laws and regulations."

Mr. Hurley points out that in England there is a practical embargo against United States products, and that France continues to refuse, pretty generally, licenses for the import of our products, even though it needs them, and that Italy is also refusing us import licenses, and going a step further by advising those who have heretofore purchased in the United States to purchase in England and France.

Japan, another one of our allies, is also in deadly fear of an invasion of our products. She is meeting the situation by creating giant monopolies or trusts among her industrial companies. In this respect Japan is a good deal wiser than we, for we are still fighting the trusts in the so-called Department of Justice at Washington. It was the Trust Magnates, the big business men of the country, who were summoned to Washington in the Government's extremity to help meet the tremendous emergencies of the war. Trustees of some of our largest universities, including a prominent one in the West, are looking for big business executives to put at the head of their institutions.

When the story of the great war is told, one of its brightest pages will be that which will recite the splendid unselfishness and unflinching patriotism of our great industrial leaders. Their achievements, in many instances, were of such a secret nature that they could not be made public. This made no difference, for there was no self-exploitation in their patriotism. A notable instance of this modesty, unselfishness and loyalty is brought to light in the recent issue of the house organ of Col-

OILS

Our Statistical Department will supply facts regarding any oil security in which you are interested.

Our Service Department will keep you posted on events, coincident with their occurrence, which may affect your holdings.

You may subscribe to our S. S. Departments FREE.

Send us your name and address. Write for 106-DD

DUNHAM & Co.

Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 1960-5 Hammer

7% First Lien Mortgage GOLD BONDS

Secured by income-bearing, fireproof apartment and business properties located in the largest, most progressive cities of the rich and growing SOUTH.

Due to the general, wholesome, Southern economic condition, where the properties securing these gold bonds are located, the interest rate here is normal at 7%. No assurance can be given that this high rate can be long secured. Economists agree that the greatest development in the nation is taking place in the rich and fertile SOUTH.

Leslie's Weekly, under date of March 22, 1919, states: "The South offers the best opportunity for the investment of capital that can be found in the United States."

Our Safeguarded Gold Bonds have sustained the "acid test." They are not speculative, but are of established strength. They are purchased by Banks, Trustees and individuals in every part of the Nation. All pronounce them "prompt paying and superior."

G. L. Miller & Company have established prestige. Hence, added to your investment is the protection of a responsible Bond House whose customers live in 45 states and Foreign Countries.

Ask for booklet, "BANKING CREDENTIALS" and "MILLER SERVICE, How This Protects and Safeguards the Bond Buyer's Investment Interests."

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY, Inc.

S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Also Miami, Florida.

\$487.50 and accrued dividend will purchase 100 SHARES of CARBO-HYDROGEN COMPANY OF AMERICA

7% PREFERRED STOCK
which will bring an income of \$35 per year.

A bonus of 25 shares of common stock is given with the preferred stock. This common stock is now selling at \$2.25 per share.

Only a small amount of 7% preferred stock is now unsold.

Send for circular "L. W."

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

KNOWLEDGE

of prevailing prices in relation to earnings as compared with those of the past is essential

Our book on the

Coppers-
Standard Oils-
Independent Oils

will give you this information.

Any one sent free on request.

Orders executed for cash or on conservative margin.

L.R. LATROBE & Co.

Established 1908
111 Broadway, New York

6% MONEY AT INTEREST

IS A GOOD SILENT PARTNER
First mortgages on Kansas and Oklahoma farms. With our participation certificates you can put as low as \$100 in 6% farm loans. Your money is never idle while deposited with this Trust Company. Write for partial payment plan.

THE FARM MORTGAGE TRUST CO.
343 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

gate & Co., known as *The Colgate Clock*. It tells for the first time the story of the manufacture, by this company, of two important substances used in connection with the gas defense of our soldiers in the trenches. They found great difficulty in keeping the glass or celluloid eye-pieces of their masks free from moisture. The company put its chief chemist at the task. He prepared and turned over to the Government, without expense, a formula of what is called "an anti-dimming preparation," and it was put up in convenient form for every soldier to use.

The chemical department of the same company, after expensive experiments, prepared an ointment to protect the skin of our soldiers against the burning action of the frightful mustard gas. This was given the name of "Sag Paste," Sag representing the word gas spelled backward. Hundreds of tons of this paste were shipped, and thousands of the lives of our brave soldiers were saved and horrible sufferings prevented because one great industrial concern hastened to give to the Government the service of its entire laboratory and its ablest chemists. The incoming Congress should strike a special medal of appreciation for every captain of industry who at great personal sacrifice put himself and all his resources at the command of the Government, without thought of praise or reward.

The alarming deficit in rail revenues reported by Director-General Hines for the first three months of this year of \$192,000,000, and \$226,000,000 for the past calendar year, tells its own story. If Congress will meet this very grave situation with courage and skill, it will do much to safeguard the general prosperity, and if this is followed by a constructive campaign generally, the removal of the insufferable luxury taxes and an equitable adjustment of war taxes so that the present generation shall not be unduly burdened, it will only need the assurance of good crops to give the stock market a new impetus. Meanwhile, it is fairly entitled to an interval of more moderate trading and some recession in prices.

The market has its weak points. There are too many pools in stocks that do not justify it. Corn Products, above 60 and not paying dividends, seems to be in the hands of a strong pool. The company's large earnings and big surplus justify dividends on its common, but the surplus may be needed for the extension of its business, especially abroad, where Governmental interference need not be feared. The present alert and successful management of Corn Products will not permit the dismemberment by the Government to seriously affect its future. President E. T. Bedford has built it up in the belief that the best way to establish a safe business is to refine the quality of its products and then to hold as much of the business as price and quality entitle it to.

It should always be borne in mind that the same strong influences that have been behind the advance in the market are ready to realize and take a profit whenever the market gets topheavy. If a tendency is shown to turn from the bull to the bear side, the long-expected break will be hastened.

S. BISMARCK, N. D.: Columbia Graphophone common is an excellent dividend-payer and a good business man's purchase, but the pfd. is safer.

S. HOLLAND, MICH.: Lee Rubber & Tire is not a "safe investment." It is not paying dividends. The rubber stocks are being boomed by pools. Willys-Overland common looks better than Lee.

S. CUMBERLAND, MD.: You might with reasonable safety invest your \$3,000 in U. P., Southern Pacific, Atchison, N. & W., N. Y. C., and C. C. & St. L. pfd., all among the good railroad stocks.

G. NEW YORK, N. Y.: According to a statement at hand Investors Oil & Gas Co. is paying 12% per annum and earning 40%. I have no quotations. If you are getting dividends regularly, it may be well to hold your stock.

O. CANTON, OHIO: Superior Steel first pfd., paying \$8, and selling under par, seems more attractive than Midvale, paying \$4. Superior Steel common, paying \$6, is more speculative than Midvale or it would sell as high as the latter. Inspiration Copper is regarded as on a par with Anaconda. Both pay the same rate of dividend.

F. WAYNE, PA.: While Endicott Johnson Co. is

prosperous, the common stock, par \$50, and quoted at \$73, has had a smart advance and seems to have considerably discounted the future. The issue price of the stock was \$37.50, each subscriber for 4 shares of pfd. being allowed to buy one share of common. Anglo-American seems good to hold, as the company's surplus is growing materially.

S. HUNTINGTON, W. VA.: You could have disposed of Penn. Railroad stock to better advantage a few weeks ago before the late general rise in prices. Penn.'s investment quality is not so marked as formerly. Government restriction and control have been far from beneficial. For better investment and speculative possibilities you might exchange your stock for U. P., Southern Pacific, Norfolk & Western, C. C. & St. L. pfd. or Atchison.

D., BALTIMORE, MD.: With good fortune, your plan of buying a number of listed stocks on a reasonable margin is practicable, but there is always a risk of loss in margin transactions, instead of gain. What profit or loss you might sustain would depend on the course of the market, which can not be certainly foreseen. Stocks which might be considered for speculation are Anglo-American, Willys-Overland, Int. Mer. Marine pfd., Union Bag & Paper, Advance Rumeys pfd. and Cal. Pet. pfd.

F. BEND, ILL.: There is a good deal of mad speculation in low-priced oil stocks. Conservative financiers have not full confidence in Rangeburnett. Your safest plan is to take your profit. Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois stock is on a 7% basis, and would sell higher were it not that the company has had the usual public utility experience and has had to ask for permission to increase its gas rates by 20%. The pfd. is safer. Kansas City Railways is not a strong organization but its notes seem well enough secured.

W. HAMILTON, OHIO: Good, though not strictly gilt-edged, bonds, netting over 6%, in which you might invest your \$8,000, include U. K. Great Britain & Ireland 5 1/2%, Nov. 1921, C. B. & Q. joint 4 1/2%, St. Louis, San Fran., prior lien 4 1/2%, Chesapeake & Ohio conv. 5%, So. Pacific conv. 4 1/2%, N. Y. C. conv. 6%, Midvale Steel 5%, Wilson & Co. 6%, International Mercantile Marine 6%, U. S. Rubber ref. 5%, Virginia-Car. Chem. first 5% and American Tel. & Tel. coll. 4%. Among high-grade pfd. stocks netting over 6% are American Woolen pfd., Corn Products pfd., U. S. Steel pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., American Car & Foundry pfd., American Smelting & Refining pfd., Virginia-Car. Chem. pfd., Int. Mer. Marine pfd. and National Lead pfd. Texas and Pacific R.R. Co. common has had a heavy advance on the prospect that oil will be found on the Company's lands and also on the rushing business it is doing since the discovery of oil along its lines. It is now highly speculative.

New York, May 17, 1919.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Seven per cent. first mortgages on income property are dealt in by the Northern Bond and Mortgage Company, 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington. Apply to the company for its descriptive literature.

Seattle seven per cent. mortgages, secured by improved property, are being distributed by Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Washington. The firm will send a list to any address.

For concise information and sound suggestions, business men and investors consult the weekly "Bache Review." Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

By asking for letter "L," investors can obtain of J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York, a special list of railroad and industrial securities of high grade, which may be bought at attractive prices.

Seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, in denominations of \$100 up, secured by improved Oklahoma farms, and maturing in five to ten years, are offered by Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The firm will mail its literature to any address.

The Northwest Trust and Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash., recommends the eleven to eighteen year \$500 6 per cent. bonds of a reliable Washington municipal irrigation district, and offers them at prices yielding 6 1/4 per cent., exempt from income tax. Write to the bank for Circular A 5170.

The future course of commodity prices is a matter of importance to heads of business, as are the possibilities of export demand. A help to gauging the market may be found in Babson's Reports, prepared by Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Department K-36 of this organization will supply full particulars free.

Dealing with important financial subjects, "Securities Suggestions," published semi-monthly by R. C. Mezargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, may profitably be consulted by all investors. Recent issues cover such topics as the Standard Oil, high-grade diversified investments and trend of the stock market. Copies sent free upon request for 28 "D."

Iowa municipal bonds, free from Federal income tax and yielding from 4.65 per cent. to 5.25 per cent., are offered by the Bankers Mortgage Company, Des Moines, Iowa. These issues comprise bridge, drainage, funding, school and water works bonds, and may be bought on the partial payment plan. The company will furnish Booklet 1535 and a complete list of securities.

Now that the selling of Government obligations to the general public has ended, Government bonds will have to be bought in the open market. They are the safest of securities and they may be had at inviting prices. John Muir & Co., specialists in Liberty Bonds, 61 Broadway, New York, will buy for you any amount of these issues at current quotations. The firm invites correspondence.

Concluded on page 830



Where character counts

The man of character naturally prefers shoes of character. He chooses Keds for this reason.

These canvas rubber-soled shoes are not only especially comfortable! They're correct in style, always trim, and suitable for any occasion.

There are many kinds of Keds—for sports, golf, business, the club or home. Keds fill a distinct need. Millions wear them.

Fit yourself and your family with Keds. We make them for men, women and children. You should be able to get just the style you want at any good shoe-store. Ask for Keds. The name "Keds" is stamped on the sole.

United States Rubber Company

Keds





The danger time!

—is when you say "I can use benzine, naphtha or gasoline because I will be careful."

Don't do it!

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid

— will clean perfectly without injury to the most delicate fabric or color.

Cannot Burn or Explode



15c—25c—50c
bottles

At all druggists

Carbona Products Co.
302 W. 26th St., N. Y.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Concluded from page 829

The fourth edition of "Questionnaire for Investors," issued by S. W. Straus & Co., the well-known bond house, 150 Broadway, New York, is going fast. Its wide circulation is due to the fact that it instructs its readers as to the difference between sound and unsound investments and helps them to avoid losses. This valuable piece of investment literature may be obtained by writing to the firm for Circular No. D-903.

An assured monthly income may be obtained by investing in Cities Service Company's preferred stock, which yields about 7½ per cent. at present price. The company is one of the strongest public utility organizations and also a flourishing oil producer. Its preferred dividend was earned over five times in 1918. Detailed information is contained in circular LW-103, supplied free by Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York.

The business man to win success must have his judgment well fortified by facts. That responsible institution, the National Bank of Commerce in New York, gathers many business facts from

original sources not always open to smaller banks or individuals. The exact information relating to intelligent, conservative and courageous business policy which the bank obtains, it places at the disposal of its friends. Interested parties should communicate with the bank on this subject.

Now that the war has ended, peace time construction and development will be renewed throughout the country. Cities and States with programs for public improvements will issue bonds to raise money, which will put multitudes of men and women to work. Purchasers of such issues will aid the country in its march to prosperity, and they will also receive returns free from all Federal income tax. No more stable securities than municipal and State bonds can be found. The National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, which deals extensively in these issues, places at the service of the public the experience and advice of its corps of experts, who may be consulted at its offices in New York or at its correspondent offices in forty-seven leading cities.

God and the Flag

Concluded from page 806

fice and service. But for many the short period of America's participation in the struggle passed lightly, and almost unnoticed. The iron did not enter their souls, and pain did not teach them its lesson.

Our Western civilization has been wont to turn up its nose at the mystic East. We boast of our material advancement, and cast superior glances at the slow moving races on the other side. But can the West really despise the East?

In Mesopotamia I once talked condescendingly with an old sheik. An ignorant and self-opinionated young upstart from the bustle of Chicago, I set out to inform the calm and hoary Easterner on the advantages of our Western world. He listened with deference to all my outpourings, and then quietly asked,

"But what is the good of all your boasted Western civilization, of your wonderful inventions, and your material progress? What is the good of all this, if you don't have any more calm and peace than your fathers had? And if instead, with all this outward progress, you have lost the deep inner peace, if your life is all feverish turmoil on the surface, have you not missed the mark? Have you not had miscarriage of life in the West?"

That old sheik was a true wise man of the East, and he opened my eyes to a deeper view of the Moslem world, which in my ignorance I essayed to despise.

In our universities we find multitudes of young men who claim adherence to the Christian faith. The indifference of their adherence is in marked contrast to what I observed in the University of Cairo, where are thousands of youths, Moslems in name, and also in spirit.

In Damascus, in Aleppo, in Broussa, and in many other cities of the Near East, I have often been held up in front of a bazaar by a fish-net drawn across the entrance. On inquiry I was told, "The master has gone to pray." Five times a

day through the Moslem world the muezzin, or call to prayer, echoes from its minarets, and wherever they may be the faithful bow themselves. Before sights like these I bare my head, and I return to our superficial Western cities with less of boasting and pride of spirit.

Two generations ago Emerson was writing his famous essays, in which we read the name of God on every page. In these more superficial times we have not gained by our indifference to that which was the heart of Emerson's message.

Some Socialist cynic will exclaim, "If you will only leave out the word 'religion' we won't object." But I sha'n't leave out the word "religion," for in that word I see America's greatest need today. There are hypocrites all around, and the cynic points me to them, but I answer, "I have seen a good man, the secret of his goodness was religion, and a good life is an argument that I can not answer."

Despite appearances to the contrary, I believe that America even yet is not so far away from Plymouth Rock. In the cabaret shows, amidst the roof garden follies, and in the gayest whirl, there are many in the giddy throng who still bear like a magic talisman the memory of the white spires of New England.

Sabbatier, the French modernist, says, "Man is innately religious." With especial truth I believe we may say the American is innately religious. This nation had its origin in the struggles of faith. The Huguenot, the Covenanter and the Pilgrim have bequeathed to us a national sentiment whose potency is not merely in the love of our country, but also in allegiance to our God. Therefore, today, our patriotism should express itself, not in flippancy, but in the deepest reverence and devotion. God and the Flag are one and inseparable in this land, and the citizen who does not reverence his God, can not truly honor his Flag.

Baseball's Progress Will Not Halt

Concluded from page 811

As the case will be appealed and will be fought to a legal finish, it may be two or three years before there is final decision as to whether the present organization of professional baseball is a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

There is no question that the fans in one place are just as enthusiastically loyal as in another. However, every city cannot be a major league city because a larger percentage of them cannot furnish regular attendances which would mean financial success. The Federal League was so scattered that the overhead for traveling was ridiculously high.

Even if in the long run a decision is rendered against the two existing major leagues which will compel them to conduct their business along new lines, it is an ab-

solute certainty that they never will enlarge for the purpose of taking in cities not looked upon as first-class territory from a financial standpoint. The National League has survived since 1876, and the American League since 1900, and they will continue to progress for an indefinite period. However, there is nothing to prevent any body of men from organizing clubs in their respective cities, forming a league which they may style a major organization and going out and trying to "convince the fans that they 'have the goods.'" But they cannot win either success or the favor of the fans by endeavoring to build themselves up by raiding established leagues. Contracts are an obligation in baseball as well as in any business.

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldg., London, E. C. 4, England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1918, 10 cents each; of 1917, 20 cents each; 1916, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—220 District National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

Contributors: LESLIE'S will be glad to consider photos submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return, if unaccepted. Contributors are requested to state—1, Whether such photographs have been previously published, 2, Whether they have been sent to any other paper, 3, Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1919, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-Class Matter at Mail Matter. Entered as Second-Class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Seicher, President. Reuben P. Seicher, Secretary. A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer. Printed by the Schweinfert Press.

Address all correspondence to **LESLIE'S** 225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

An Easy Way To Make Expenses For Your Vacation Trip

We have just devised a special plan whereby any progressive person can **EASILY EARN** his or her vacation expenses. If you desire to make \$50.00—\$100.00—\$200.00—or more—before July 1st, write for particulars.

DEPT. S. A.
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

\$2.50—A—MONTH!
19 Jewel Railroad Quality
This month's Bulletin announces the terms—bonuses the quality, lowers the price. No security—no interest. We trust you.

SENT ON APPROVAL
You do not risk a penny. This beautiful watch will be sent you on 30 days Free Trial. A new deal for square people. Write now for this big special offer. A postal will do.

HARRIS-GOAR COMPANY
Dept. 482 KANSAS CITY, MO.

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of men need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in 30 days for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—no papers from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Cushman, A. C. C. P. A., former Controller and Inspector, University of Illinois, member of staff of C. P. A. A. including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—only terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.

Le Salle Extension University, Dept. 551-HAC, Chicago
"The World's Greatest Extension University"

FREE BOOK Learn Piano!

This interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. It is Quin's Famous Written Method endorsed by leading musicians and used by State Conservatories. Successful 25 years. Play chords of one and complete piece in every key, while 4 lessons. Scientific method to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers, old or young. All made free. Diploma granted. Write today for 64-page Free Book—How to Learn Piano or Organ.

M. L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio 21, Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested

In 1916 I voted for _____
or did not vote _____

In 1920 I wish to vote for _____

Reader's name _____

Address _____

Please cut out and mail to

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or 10 packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

18 cents
a package



MEN smoke Camels—and repeat day-in-day-out —because the expertly blended Choice Turkish and Choice Domestic tobaccos are so refreshingly delightful! And, the longer you smoke Camels the more they appeal—they're so satisfying; so mellow-mild, yet so full-bodied.

All you ever desired in a cigarette you'll find in every Camel you smoke. And, what's more you can just let the bars down and cut loose liberally on Camels without a comeback!

And, another thing about Camels—they will not tire your taste, no matter how many you smoke. That lets you go pretty free and far along the good-time-route! Besides, there's no unpleasant cigaretty after-taste or unpleasant cigaretty odor about Camels.

For your own tip-top enjoyment smoke some Camels, then *compare them from every angle with any cigarette in the world at any price!*

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The stamp placed over end seals the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the fingers as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which folds back into its place.





“No Ring? Here’s your Life Saver”

The man who can hand out Life Savers is best man to go to for holesome candy. Eat one of these little pure-sugar rings and you will be wedded for life to the dainty, delicate quartet of

LIFE SAVERS

THE CANDY MINT WITH THE HOLE

Each of the Life Saver flavors is as sweet as a June bride.

PEP-O-MINT is full of delicious pep.
WINT-O-GREEN is cool and refreshing.

CL-O-VE is warm with the spice o’ life.
LIC-O-RICE will make every moon a honeymoon.

When you buy substitutes, you take a chance for better or worse. You pay the Life Saver price and look in vain for Life Saver quality—this is breach-of-promise. Once you know these pure sugar-and-spice tidbits, nothing can alienate your affections.

MINT PRODUCTS COMPANY
New York Montreal

5¢

